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Iranian Parliamentarian Delegation Visits

Cooperation Discussed

AU231611 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 23 (BTA)—An Iranian parliamentary delegation of the Committee of Foreign Relations with the Majlis is paying a visit here headed by Mr Shamlu Mahmudi, [spelling as received], member of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

Today the delegation had talks at the National Assembly with a Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. The talks stressed that the economic ties between Bulgaria and Iran are undergoing a favorable development. They expressed the conviction that the cooperation between the two parliaments would contribute to still better results and to the revealing of new possibilities. Besides stabilizing the present forms the two countries could proceed to establishing new forms of cooperation and to long-term agreements.

Mr Atanas Dimitrov expressed his serious concern over the current situation in the Persian Gulf and condemned the growing military presence of the NATO states in the Gulf.

The Iranian delegation will visit a number of Bulgarian industrial and agricultural sites.

Iran's 'Struggles' Supported

LD242024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the delegation sent by the Islamic Consultative Assembly which is visiting Bulgaria, met yesterday with the Bulgarian deputy speaker of the parliament and the deputy foreign minister. The sides discussed bilateral issues, parliamentary relations, and international issues.

In this meeting, the Bulgarian authorities, expressing their pleasure at the expansion of relations in all fields, especially in parliamentary relations, condemned the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the region and said: We support the struggles of the Iranian nation against U.S. military intervention and believe that such moves by imperialist forces are detrimental to international peace and the freedom of the countries of the region.

Cypriot 'Restorative' Official Interviewed

AU241327 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People, by Nencho Khranov, special BTA correspondent in Nicosia, specially dispatched for RABOTNICHESKO DELO; date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Our interview with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL], took place at his office at the headquarters of the AKEL Central Committee in Nicosia. [passage omitted].

[Papaioannou] We feel that in order to solve the hopeless situation, it is necessary to convene an international conference on the international aspects of the Cypriot problem. It should deal with and decide upon the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops, the expulsion of the Turkish settlers who arrived here following the occupation, as well as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cypriot territory. The international aspect of the Cypriot problem includes international guarantees for a united, independent, federal, and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus. I would like to emphasize that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Cyprus, because in addition to the Turkish occupation troops there are the so-called "sovereign British military bases being used by the Americans." [passage omitted]. This is why I mean that the solution of the Cypriot problem includes the removal of British military bases and U.S. military installations—and last but not least, of course—the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces which rule over 37 percent of our island's territory.

[Khranov] Is this the decisive prerequisite for reaching an understanding between Cypriot Greeks and Turks?

[Papaioannou] It should be clearly understood that the Cypriot problem is not a problem between Greeks and Turks. It is a problem connected with the imperialist activities against our area. Let us recall the "Acheson" plan of 1963, by which the United States was openly trying to divide the island.

Cyprus decided to submit the issue to the forthcoming UN General Assembly. What is the purpose of this? It is that Turkey should be condemned because for over 13 years it not only failed to implement the UN resolutions, but even more—it intensifies the strength of its occupation troops and increases the flow of settlers, and because it confronted the world public with the accomplished fact of proclaiming the so-called Northern Cypriot Turkish Republic, which is illegal. The UN General Assembly should condemn Turkey and include in the instructive part of its resolution the commitment to convene an international conference devoted to the Cypriot problem. I am emphasizing this because in previous resolutions of this kind the question of the international conference was merely included in general terms, in the preamble. This is not the correct method of achieving such a conference, even more so since the United States would like to evade the UN and force the convening of a sort of Camp David meeting. [passage omitted]

[Khranov] How do you evaluate the policy of socialist countries regarding the Cyprus problem?

[Papaioannou] I already pointed out the tremendous importance of the Soviet proposal of January 1986 on convening an international conference on the Cyprus problem. Our people wholeheartedly support this idea. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community member states insist on eliminating the Turkish occupation of Cyprus, the withdrawal of Turkish troops, and the liquidation of foreign military bases.

We are convinced that, along with the socialist states and the nonaligned countries, an increasing number of states will support us within the United Nations, as well, for a just solution of the Cypriot problem.

[Khranov] How do you evaluate the development of Bulgarian-Cypriot relations?

[Papaioannou] Relations between our two countries are based on the solid and lasting basis of principle. Bulgaria is the socialist country, which has the closest relations with Cyprus, even from the geographical point of view, a country that has always supported us in our struggle for freedom and independence. Bulgaria has always been on our side, even after we achieved our freedom. We will never forget that following the Turkish invasion of the island, there was considerable unemployment in Cyprus, and your country accepted Cypriot construction workers. We both have a common proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." We have often felt and are still feeling the genuine assistance of the Bulgarian people. We are particularly grateful to your country for always declaring itself in favor of the just solution to the Cypriot problem within the United Nations and at all international forums, namely in favor of convening an international conference on Cyprus, against the foreign occupation of our country's territory. Great opportunities exist for an even more extensive development of our relations. [passage omitted]

[Papaioannou] Our party, together with the trade unions, is struggling for working people's social rights. The question of their survival is one of our most important social issues. We are concerned over the increasing unemployment rate, especially among young people with higher education. We insist that jobs should be found for them in Cyprus. If, however, this problem turns out to be too difficult, we should search for other methods and sign agreements with certain developing countries, which need cadres.

[Khranov] This problem, presumably, plays an important role in the forthcoming political struggle in connection with the forthcoming presidential elections?

[Papaioannou] Undoubtedly, it will play a role along with all political problems.

AKEL supports the independent candidate Georgios Vassiliou. [passage omitted]

Atanasov, GDR's Stief on Restructuring, Ties

AU231034 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, received yesterday Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate.

He briefed the guest on the restructuring processes which are taking place in our country in the spirit of the BCP Central Committee July 1987 plenum and the recent November plenum.

Attention was devoted to the cooperation between the two control organizations, which is likely to have a favorable impact upon economic development in both countries, and to further intensify relations between Bulgaria and the GDR.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the State and People's Control Committee.

Petur Mezhudrechki and Egon Rommel, the two countries' ambassadors, attended the meeting as well.

Zhivkov Pays Visit to Stara Zagora

Attends BCP Conference

AU232014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] The accountability-election conference of the Stara Zagora BCP municipal organization was held today in the presence of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. A thorough analysis of the work accomplished by the local communists in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress took place at the meeting. The requirements stemming from the decisions of the July and November 1987 BCP Central Committee plenums were discussed.

Todor [name indistinct], first secretary of the Stara Zagora Municipal BCP Committee, pointed out the great and responsible tasks in the restructuring process and dwelled on the conditions created in the municipality for implementing the party's strategic line aimed at qualitatively new economic growth, for transforming the municipality into a basic, self-managing community of the population.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the participants in the conference.

In his speech he dwelled in detail on the tasks of the communists and of the entire people, stemming from the 13th BCP Congress, from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July plenum, as well as from the practical measures and approaches mapped out by the November plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov devoted particular attention to questions pertaining to the transfer of socialist property to workers collectives, to the introduction of the economic mechanism of self-management, and to the development of new social [word indistinct]. He pointed out the role of the municipality with its rights and responsibilities, as well as the opportunities it offers for the expansion of socialist democracy.

The main task today is that restructuring should become the cause of the entire people, he said. This is the target of the political, ideological, and organizational work of the party and social organizations, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed.

Ivan Ivanov, former chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stara Zagora Okrug People's Council, was elected first secretary of the Stara Zagora Municipal BCP Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the new bread and bread products production plant in one of the new districts of Stara Zagora. The equipment in this plant has a high technical standard. It serves as a model for the planned construction of 30 such plants all over the country.

Visits Electronics Plant

AU241032 Sofia Domestic Service

[Text] On 24 November Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Disk Memory Devices Economic Trust in Stara Zagora. He was accompanied by Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the BCP Khaskovo Oblast Committee, and other party and state leaders of the oblast and the municipality. Atanas Atanasov, director of the Disk Memory Devices Economic Trust, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the development of this important unit of our electronics and its collective's contribution to the accelerated introduction of the scientific-technical progress in light of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Some new factors related to the further development of the trusts ensuing from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July and November plenums were discussed.

Draft Bill on Election Law Amendments

AU241217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[BTA Report: "Draft Bill on Amendments and Adenda to the Election Law"]

[Text] In accordance with the decisions to create new administrative-territorial units—namely, oblasts—in our country and to transform the municipalities into self-managing communities of the population, it is necessary to establish new, local units of state government and people's self-management. For this purpose elections for oblast and municipal people's councils, for mayors and people's councillors in mayor's offices will be held.

The elections will be prepared and held in an atmosphere of thorough restructuring of sociopolitical, economic and social life in our country, on the basis of the self-management principles. The purpose is achievement of new qualitative growth in all sectors of our public life.

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Fatherland Front National Council have prepared a draft law on amendments and addenda to the Election Law. The suggested amendments are aimed at a further democratization and perfection of the election system and at its coordination with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as with the decisions adopted at the 1987 July and November plenums of the BCP Central Committee, and in conformity with with the decisions adopted by the Ninth National Assembly at its Fifth and Sixth sessions. This will create prerequisites for intensifying the political initiative and creative activities of the working people, as well as new guarantees for the sovereign expression of the people's will as a subject of administration.

The draft law includes the following basic principles:

The principle stipulating that an unlimited number of candidates for people's councillors, mayors, and people's councillors in mayors' offices should be pointed out, discussed and registered in every election district, is to be introduced. This is likely to develop a conscious, competitive principle and glasnost in the selection of candidates.

It is envisaged that, along with party and other social organizations, the workers' collectives should be granted the right of nominating, discussing, and registering candidates for people's councillors, mayors, and people's councillors in mayors' offices, as well as to propose their recall in case they should fail to maintain the confidence of the population that has elected them. In connection with the expanded rights and responsibilities of the population pertaining to its direct participation in the administration of self-managing territorial communities, the draft bill envisages a reduction in the number of voters, who are entitled to nominate candidates for people's councillors, mayors, and people's councillors in mayors' offices, or to request that some of them should be recalled. It is sufficient for this purpose that the voters should number at least 100.

Party and social organizations, electors, and workers collectives will be entitled to nominate joint candidates on behalf of the Fatherland Front. As a result of this, an unlimited number of joint candidates can be discussed and registered in every election district.

In voting the voters express their will, according to their own evaluation, by casting their vote for one of the proposed candidates. The candidate who has obtained the most votes, or in any case more than 50 percent of the votes, if at least half of the district voters have participated in the election, is considered elected.

In the spirit of the National Assembly Declaration on the transformation of municipalities into self-managing communities of the population and on the consolidation of the mayor's office as an organ of people's self-management, the draft bill comprehensively settles the question of proposing, discussing, electing, and recalling mayors and people's councillors in mayors' offices. It is proposed to increase the number of people's councillors in mayor's offices in settlements with up to 10,000 inhabitants and to elect 7 to 9 people's councillors instead of 2 to 7. In settlements with more than 10,000 inhabitants, 7 to 15 councillors, instead of 5 to 9 people's councillors should be elected.

The draft bill extensively reflects the changes stemming from the administrative-territorial restructuring that has been accomplished, and stemming from the establishment of oblasts as new administrative-territorial units. On these territories oblast people's councils will be directly elected by the voters. The main task of these people's councils will be to consolidate the municipalities as basic, self-managing, social communities.

In addition to this, the draft bill proposes amendments and addenda to specific passages of the law, which more precisely clarify certain questions pertaining to the organization and holding of elections. In order to guarantee the free expression of the voters' will in accordance with the principle of secret ballot, it is envisaged to provide a sufficient number of ballot papers and envelopes in the voting booths on the election premises. The ballot papers can also be distributed outside the election premises by representatives of party and social organizations, as well as by workers' collectives.

The procedure of setting schedules for partial elections is also subjected to democratization. It is envisaged that only for partial election of a National Assembly deputy, or a people's councillor, the schedule will be determined by the State Council, while in the case of electing a people's councillor in a municipal people's council, or in a mayor's office, or even for the election of a mayor, the respective oblast people's councils are responsible.

In connection with the amendments and addenda to the Election Law, proposals can be submitted to the Fatherland Front National Council, or to the National Assembly Legislation Commission, or even through the mass media.

Dyulgerov, Khristov at Social Affairs Meeting

AU232128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 87 p 6

[Mitko Bozhkov report on a joint meeting of the National Assembly Commission for the Defense of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights and the Social Policy Commission, in Sofia on 19 November]

[Text] The previously achieved successes in improving bread production as well as trade with bread products and bread are rather unsatisfactory. Numerous basic problems of principle pertaining to the quality of grain, flour, and bread have not been resolved. This is the unpleasant conclusion drawn yesterday at a joint meeting of leading bodies of two National Assembly commissions attended by their respective chairmen: Petur Dyulgerov and Emil Khristov.

What has been achieved in the meantime?

The sowing plan for 1988 envisages an expansion of plots sown with resistant wheat crops. The construction of a whole network of small bread production installations which are equipped with technical devices of the "Pravets" type, and other modern machines has been initiated. Cooperative bread plants are already functioning in Asenovgrad and Grudovo, while the reorganized bakeries in Khisar, Rakovski town, Lyubimets, Kocherinovo, Krumovgrad, and others are in operation as well. There is a project to build a second factory for yeast in Katunitsa village, Plovdiv oblast, and 11 technological production laboratories have already been installed. Specialized means of transport for bread, flour, and bread products are being developed. An acceptable quality of wheat is guaranteed for the time being, although it involves certain efforts...

Nevertheless, the most crucial problems are still unresolved. They read as follows:

The interests of plant growing, processing industry, and bread production must be coordinated.

These enterprises must be guaranteed the necessary minimum of profitability. The development of an overall program for technological and technical re-equipment and reorganization of grain production, bread yeast, bread, and bread products enterprises, as well as for all commercial activities involving this branch must be accelerated for the 1988-2000 period.

The debates at the meeting were characterized by a businesslike and exacting spirit. There were questions and answers, explanations and clarifications, recommendations, and proposals were submitted. The National Assembly deputies are convinced that our daily bread will hardly improve, will hardly become more tasty, and more varied, if we rely on benevolent intentions alone.

This crucial problem requires the constant attention and permanent control of Parliament so that it may be consistently, perseveringly, and efficiently resolved.

13 November BCP CC Plenum Delegates Speak

AU240949 [Editorial Report] Sofia in Bulgarian in its 21 and 22 November 1987 editions carries 14,000 words of "abridged versions" of statements by delegates to the 13 November BCP Central Committee plenum, following Todor Zhivkov's report, under the title: "Some Practical Measures and Approaches Toward Further Implementing the Decisions of the BCP Central Committee July 1987 Plenum."

Sofia on 21 November on pages 2 and 3, carries 10,000 words of statements, amounting to 1,000 words each, by the following delegates:

Petur Balevski, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee on Prices, spoke on questions of control and formation of prices under the restructuring process;

Dimitur Vasilev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Botevgrad Municipal BCP Committee dealt with local self-management problems in his area;

Boyan Traykov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, criticized the excessive number of mass media publications in Bulgaria, some of which are "duplicating" and therefore unnecessary. He further voiced some criticism about "the superficial ideas" of certain mass media on "glasnost" which leads to "one-sided and sometimes erroneous interpretations;"

Stefan Ninov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, devoted his attention to social and financial problems of the capital;

Mako Dakov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, spoke on questions of forestry and timber processing, as well as cooperation with foreign companies in these fields;

Dichka Savova, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and leader of a cattle breeding and fodder brigade in Nikolaevka village, Varna Oblast, dealt with problems of brigade work and the particular situation of women working in the agricultural sector;

Ivan Vinkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ruse BCP Municipal Committee spoke on self-management structures and functions in his area;

Zvetan Petkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Economic Bank, expressed his views on the "pioneer character" of the new banking system under restructuring and explained the economic advantages of this new system;

Georgi Dzhagarov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the State Council, and well-known Bulgarian writer, explained that restructuring is neither a too hasty, nor an excessively slow process, and dwelled, in particular, on the great and ancient traditions of the "Bulgarian municipality" in connection with the new territorial administration system;

Atanas Popov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Communications Association, dealt with specific problems of communications in the domestic and international sector, particularly within the CEMA framework.

on 22 November 1987 on page 2, carries an additional 4,000-words of reports on statements by delegates to the 13 November BCP Central Committee plenum amounting to 1,000 words each, in the following order:

Aleksandur Kolev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and political associate at the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department, describes the "initial enthusiasm" of the people's masses in adopting the restructuring policy, which was followed by "some doubts voiced by certain circles, as to whether we will be able to successfully complete the restructuring process", but expresses his conviction that the party will achieve its goals;

Luchezar Avramov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Tourism and Recreation Association, criticizes the "excessive bureaucratic methods" of the past and stresses that the new system will facilitate working conditions of all employees, including those of the tourist association. He further details the tourist exchange with foreign countries and the necessity of better food and consumer goods supplies for tourists;

Krasimir Vulkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, and first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad BCP Municipal Committee, mentions ecological, economic, and self-management questions affecting his area;

Girgin Girginov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Republican Council of the Georgi Kirkov Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge, deals with new style in political lectures and with Fatherland Front traditions founded by Georgi Dimitrov.

UN Envoy Comments on U.S.-USSR Geneva Talks

LD251147 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] The main foreign political event is the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, which will be signed at the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan at the beginning of December in the United States. The preparations of this historic agreement were completed at the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz in Geneva when both sides agreed to all questions of the draft agreement, which had until now, been unresolved. We asked the head of the Czechoslovak permanent mission at the UN in Geneva, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, for a first comment, directly from the place of action.

[Begin Vejvoda recording, in Czech] As minister Shevardandze said yesterday at the press conference, the diplomatic peace marathon that began here in Geneva 2 years ago has been brought to a successful close and will soon be completed with the signing of the agreement in Washington. During the course of the 2-day marathon session, it was possible to remove the remaining largest problems and to complete the agreement on the text of the treaty for the complete elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles. The treaty is truly of an international character. Nuclear systems will be removed from the territories of eight countries. It was possible to achieve a result only because both sides took into account the interests of both and their safety. No one gains advantages and the whole world benefits. Apart from the treaty, there was also an exchange of views on regional problems, human rights, humanitarian cooperation, and bilateral relations. All these questions will be discussed in detail at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in December in Washington. [end recording]

CSSR-Soviet Friendship Congress Begins

LD211944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] A 2-day congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [CSFC] opened in Bratislava today. Editor (Tomas Borec) reports from Bratislava:

[(Borec)) The congress opened in the great hall of the festively decorated house of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement with the playing of the Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems. The proceedings were opened by Viliam Salgovich, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the CSFC, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He welcomed the CSSR Party and government delegation, which is led by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; the delegation of the CSFC Central Committee; members of the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia; the USSR Consulate general in Bratislava; representatives of Soviet-Czechoslovak associations; and other guests.

More than 500 delegates, who represent the almost 990,000 CSFS members in Slovakia, then heard Jozef Mravik, leading secretary of the Slovak CSFS Central Committee, deliver a report on the society's work since the last congress. He noted that the present main task of the Congress—to help develop and deepen fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet relations—is being carried out by the Slovak organization primarily through truthful, consistent, and interesting reporting to the public about Soviet society. However, new tasks—such as society's contribution to the development of direct links between CSSR and Soviet enterprises increasing participation in international competition between friendly enterprises and collectives—are also coming to the forefront.

As far as its own activity is concerned, the society is ridding itself of formalism, fully mastering the Leninist style of work, and deepening everyday contact with the membership.

Comrade Jozef Mravik stressed in conclusion that the Slovak CSFS organization will do everything to fulfill with concrete deeds the Gottwald slogan: With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise. The congress continues with a discussion at this moment.

Janak Gives Speech

LD211958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] The congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [CSFS] has opened in Bratislava today. Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and the head of the party and government delegation, in a speech conveyed greetings to the delegates from Comrades Gustav Husak and Jozef Lenart. As he emphasized, the CPCZ, state bodies and bodies of National Front praise and value the work of the congress as an important help for the party in educating citizens in internationalism and patriotism and in further deepening the alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. He noted that it is necessary to continue this highly deserving work, to seek and develop new forms of activity for the society, especially with young people.

Ignac Janak emphasized that it is necessary to keenly learn from the process of restructuring in Soviet society and to develop popular activity as a prerequisite to successfully carrying out the tasks of socioeconomic development in our country.

More on Speech

LD212253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1830 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] As we have already reported in our news bulletins that a congress of the Slovak organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [CSFS] began today in Bratislava. Among those who spoke in the discussion was Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who headed the party and government delegation. Here is part of his speech.

[Begin Janak recording in Slovak] Our economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is crucially important, because this accounts for more than 45 percent of the Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover. However, in this sphere too we must adopt new approaches and focus on the mutually advantageous division of labor between different sectors of industry and on direct production links between enterprises, which is the weathervane for our further development.

On the basis of a Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on direct relations and on the principles of shaping common approaches, a total of 128 agreements on direct relations have been concluded and 5 joint enterprises and laboratories have been established to date in the whole republic. Among the first of these was the Robot Association in Presov and the biotechnology laboratory in Nitra. Of course there are a number of unresolved issues and difficulties, but we cannot just leave it at that, because the objective demands of socialist economic integration call for specific actions, not complacency with the existing tempo. From the highest economic bodies down to the enterprise management level, we need much greater activity, better long range planning and other steps in setting up joint ventures, workplaces, and laboratories; in the exchange of goods, products and licenses and, last but not least, in exchanging experts and specialists.

Under the approved development programs we are involved in the construction of important integration projects and facilities in the USSR, such as the construction of the Progress pipeline in Yamburg, the [ore-dressing] combine in Krivoy Rog, the gas industry complex in West Kazakhstan, and so on. The selection and training of work collectives for these projects and especially matters connected with the wider exploitation of direct relations, with setting up joint ventures and associations between Czechoslovak and Soviet organisations and seeking further effective approaches ought also to be reflected in the activity of the bodies and branch organizations of the CSFS, socialist labor brigades, and enterprises bearing the title "Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship," as has already been stated in the discussion. Members and functionaries ought to agitate and openly demand that the relevant managers specifically tackle these important issues.

Its work with young people occupies a special place in the CSFS activity. We expect the Slovak organization, which includes one-third of the young people under 35, to react to the demand expressed at the recent Youth Union congress, that when young people ask for help, they can truly draw on the essence of the past and present, learn about the prospects for their own future, and get rid of the formalism in youth work. No doubt the CSFS will rightly provide new examples of cooperation, especially with the Pioneer organization and the Youth Union, by organizing union competitions, developing the activity of the Young Friends of the USSR clubs, and by helping to shape the ideological and political outlook of adolescents and direct their cultural education. These demands give the CSFS broad scope for a more active part in shaping a well-rounded and harmoniously developed socialist personality in young people in particular, helping them to pursue their interests and hobbies, and encouraging their creative initiative and activity.

We expect the Slovak organisation of the CSFS to march enterprisingly in the ranks of the leading active propagators of everything positive in day to day life and work, especially happenings in the land of the Soviets, so that this knowledge helps us hurry along the path of further development and improvement of socialism in our socialist homeland. [end recording]

You have been listening to an excerpt from the speech by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, given at the congress of the Slovak organization of the CSFS in Bratislava.

Chnoupek Receives Soviet Envoy

LD250012 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial comradely conversation they evaluated further development of bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on the present international situation.

Indra Meets Indian President, Prime Minister

LD241826 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi Nov 24 (CTK Correspondent)—The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, was received here today by Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The two sides expressed firm resolution to strive for disarmament and permanent peace all over the world. They also confirmed that both countries and the whole

world put great hopes in the forthcoming summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States, which will represent a historical chance to take an important step towards disarmament.

Rajiv Gandhi and Alois Indra stated that the expected INF Treaty will be of principal importance. The Washington summit is also expected to give new stimulation to further disarmament.

Alois Indra greatly appreciated the active participation of India and Rajiv Gandhi personally in the peace struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Delhi Group member states.

The Indian president said that the two countries share many standpoints, the most important of which is the innermost interest in peace all over the world. He stressed that countries cannot leave disarmament only to big powers and that each country should contribute to world peace within its limits. Deputies and parliament members play an important role in this process, as they greatly participate in the formulation of their country's foreign policy, Ramaswamy Venkataraman said.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation also visited today the monument to Indira Gandhi on the place where the former prime minister was assassinated three years ago, and the Indian 7th international "Pragati Maidan" fair here.

Chnoupek Receives Former Austrian President

LD242157 Prague CTK in English
1936 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today received former Austrian president Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

They exchanged views on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and the present international situation.

Prague Police Harass Charter 77 Members

AU241926 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
24 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Vienna-Prague—With the "International Day of Human Rights" on 10 December approaching, the CSSR authorities are getting more and more nervous. On this day a demonstration for the release of political prisoners is planned in Prague. Last Sunday [22 November] some 20 policemen attacked 25 civil rights activists of the Charter 77 human rights movement who had gathered in the apartment of activist Libuse Silhanova. Fifteen Charter members were arrested, some of whom were released after several hours of severe interrogations.

The persecution of religious persons in the CSSR is currently taking place in varied forms: Catholic Helena Kamanova, for example, was recently dismissed from her teaching job at the Liptovsky Mikulas High School in Central Slovakia. The official reason was that she had not fulfilled the expectations for a socialist pedagogue. But the truth was that the dismissal was prompted by the revenge of influential parents of pupils who had reported to the principal that Kamanova regularly attended masses and religious ceremonies.

A 57-year-old Catholic activist, Jarmila Strejcova, from East Bohemia had a similar fate. She had to give up her post as a pedagogue in a students hostel in Hradec Kralove. The police had seized several religious writings in her apartment. When she refused to testify against other Catholics in several interrogations, she was removed from her post. In the middle of October the judge rejected her relevant appeal.

The trial against Catholic activist Michal Mrtvy at the Olomuc Regional Court at the end of October ended with a conviction of 13 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years. Both the public prosecutor and the Senate chairman made it clear in their speeches that religious belief is to be considered as hostile to the regime and activities in connection with that as subversion against the state. In his final speech the defendant pointed out that his conviction is proof of the religious persecution in the CSSR. As a Christian he is ready to face up to the consequences of his belief, he stated.

Inside and in front of the court building dramatic scenes took place. A group of 20 uniform policemen attacked friends and acquaintances of Mrtvy on the way to the room where the trial was held. Frantisek Adamik a 57-year-old Catholic activist from Prerov suffered heart failure and had to be taken to the hospital. Fifteen persons were arrested inside or in front of the building.

Jakes Discusses CSSR Restructuring Strategy

LD221831 Prague CTK in English
1609 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 21 (CTK)—The 2d congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Architects opened here today. A party and Government delegation was headed by Milos Jakes, Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary, who delivered a speech.

Pavol Zibrin, chairman of the Union, listed the main tasks of Czechoslovak architects, which include improvement of housing quality, modernization of old apartments and raising of the architectural level of new housing developments.

More than 3.5 million flats were built in the seven five-year plan periods (up to the year 1985), thanks to which more than 70 percent of the Czechoslovak population now lives in new, hygienically perfect apartments. New housing developments have altered the skylines of almost all Czechoslovak towns. But in spite of the consistently growing standard of housing, the new quarters are criticized for being uniform, not meeting aesthetic norms, Zibrin said.

Addressing the Czechoslovak Architects' Congress, Milos Jakes said that it is meeting at a time of key importance for the further development and strengthening of socialism in Czechoslovakia and in the world.

Czechoslovakia will continue to lean on the Leninist experience of the Soviet Communist Party. "We have the same goal and follow the same road, but respect our concrete conditions," Jakes said and added that the strategy of acceleration could not be realized without the restructuring and democratization of society's life which is being carried out on the initiative and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Emphasis is now placed on the restructuring of economic management as the main precondition of the realization of the strategy of acceleration. Chief tasks now include substantial strengthening of the powers and responsibilities of enterprises in meeting the needs of society on the basis of self-accounting (khozraschot) system, self-financing and socialist autonomy, Jakes pointed out.

In another part, he stressed the necessity of consistent fulfillment of the tasks set by the 8th 5-year plan period (1986-1990) as a precondition for the restructuring of the economic mechanism. However, there are still problems, such as quality of production, growth of the national income, cutting of material and power inputs in production, investments, application of scientific-technological progress, etc.

Regarding the growth of the standard of living—whether this concerns social or personal consumption—the tasks set by the plan are being fulfilled, Milos Jakes said.

Daily on Need To Have Reliable Cadres

AU241432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Committee Member"]

[Excerpts] All those who have fought in the first ranks for the CPCZ's ideas have become part of the CPCZ's history for all time, regardless of whether they fought in the bourgeois republic, during the Nazi occupation, after the war, or since February 1948 when we radically changed our political system. [passage omitted] Today the party again relies on every one of its members and on its party committees, and the members of the party committees play a particularly important role in the mobilization of the whole party.

The personality of a party committee member is again becoming significant, particularly now, when primary organizations are beginning to prepare for their annual meetings (which will be held in February and March 1988). The day's agenda is focused on selecting the cadres in preparation for these meetings. This means appraising the work of every acting committee and choosing the men and women comrades who are to work in it in the coming period.

Selecting the best, seeking out those who can be fully relied on— communists who are respected and well regarded because of their professional knowledge, honesty, exemplary qualities, and attitudes—means weighing things very carefully. It would be a good thing to discuss several candidates already at party group level; and prior to recommending a male or female comrade for the committee, the group's members might ascertain the views of the collectives from which the proposed candidates come. It would also do no harm to ask other workplaces affected by the candidates' activities for their views. Such an approach, in which every "for" and "against" is weighed, would provide the party group members with greater insight concerning the future committee members. But the final decision on who is to be recommended for the party committee will naturally lie with the members of the party group. Nevertheless, it can only be beneficial to consider other people's views in making this decision.

In its resolution on annual meetings, plenary meetings, and party conferences, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium does not put forward a "pattern" for determining how the committee of a party organization should be formed, or how many younger or older, male or female comrades it should have; neither does it set down the percentage of committee members to be replaced. It has just one demand: the candidates proposed for party committees should be aware, politically well-prepared, and morally staunch communists having the support and authority of their work collectives. It is only this kind of person who will guarantee that the committees will consistently enforce the congress line in all sectors, that the organization led by a committee will appraise events in a qualified way and draw the right conclusions. [passage omitted]

It would be a good thing if the list of members proposed for the new committee were to show a certain continuity—experienced comrades should work in it side by side with young comrades, who have perhaps joined the party only a few years ago, but who show with their work how much they care about the fulfillment of the congress conclusion.

Currently the party groups are discussing at length how long a communist should go on working in a party committee—5, 10, or even 15 years? There is only one answer to this: he should be there for as long as his work represents a contribution for the committee, for the party organization. His efficiency and ability to accomplish tasks are the decisive things. A committee member undoubtedly needs a certain time in order to be able to perform his function, to get acquainted with it, to master it. This is particularly important for young comrades who have only recently joined the party and do not have much experience in party work. On the other hand there is a certain optimum time for performing a function. It is the district party committees' business to take note of the work done by committee members in primary organizations and to prevent healthy stability from turning into

stagnation. Because only a thin line separates stagnation from rigidity—from unwillingness to get involved in new things, which is often manifested in an uncritical attitude toward economic executives. Having one's hands bound as a result of close personal relations created over the course of the years can only have a detrimental affect on our common cause. [passage omitted]

Whether the people trust the party organization and support its proposals depends on the maturity of the committee and the chairman himself; this maturity determines whether the standards of intraparty life will lead an improvement in the quality of the membership base, whether the organization ensures that the working people are well-informed, and whether it listens attentively to the working people's critical remarks and suggestions. The cadre proposals for higher party functions must be approached in a similar manner.

According to the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the party's primary organizations will be holding their annual meetings only in February and March; but the party organizations will be right to discuss with party members and candidate members well in advance this time their personal contribution to the realization of the congress conclusions. These talks, which will also deal with the communists' views on the work of the committee of their primary organization, will also provide suggestions for preparing the annual meetings well in terms of cadres.

Fischer Pays Official Visit to Sweden

Begins Official Talks

LD241213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Stockholm, 24 Nov (ADN)— GDR and Swedish Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson today began their official talks in Stockholm. The GDR politician arrived this morning on an official visit to the Swedish capital at the invitation of his counterpart. He was welcomed warmly by Sten Andersson and other figures. After his arrival Oskar Fischer and the delegation accompanying him honored the memory of the murdered former Prime Minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, at his grave in the Adolf-Frederik Cemetery, where they laid a wreath.

More on Talks

LD241541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 24 Nov ADN—The foreign ministers of the GDR and Sweden, Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson, have today begun talks in Stockholm. [passage omitted]

Ministers Fischer and Andersson extensively discussed the state of and possibilities for extending cooperation between the two countries. They expressed their satisfaction at the continuous trusting dialogue at all levels. Both sides welcomed the agreement that is in sight on the removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles and stressed its value for a start to disarmament in the area of strategic weapons.

The talks will be continued tomorrow.

Speaks at Dinner

LD242113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 24 Nov (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden on Tuesday. [passage omitted] In the official talks, Oskar Fischer and Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson discussed in detail the state of and the opportunities for expanding cooperation and expressed their satisfaction with the uninterrupted, trusting dialogue on all levels.

In their analysis of the international situation, both sides focused on the necessity of united efforts for the construction of a joint European house. The precondition for this was that all inhabitants live together in peace, respect others, and take into account their legitimate interests, the foreign ministers stressed. Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson accord great importance to the CSCE process. They welcome the prospective Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of land-based medium-range missiles and underline its value as an entry point to even more significant disarmament steps in all fields.

After the talks, the Swedish Government gave a banquet in honor of Oskar Fischer at which the ministers exchanged toasts.

"Relations between the GDR and Sweden are good, stable, and friendly," said Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson in his toast. Cooperation has developed in all spheres, including trade, in the past few years. Sweden is one of the GDR's largest trading partners outside the CEMA economic sphere. "Important impulses for these more intensive relations have resulted from the official visit which State Council Chairman Erich Honecker paid to Sweden last year," said Andersson. He referred to the great number of bilateral meetings at a high level and stated that the Swedish Government members returned from their visits to the GDR not only with an outstanding impression of hospitality, but with a constructive desire for cooperation.

"The fact that the GDR and Sweden have different social systems and differing views on ideological questions," said Sten Andersson, "poses no obstacle to cooperation based on good neighborliness and mutual respect. On the contrary, these differences make it all the more necessary that we strive to expand our contacts in the spirit of the CSCE." In this connection the minister praised the GDR's foreign policy, which is aimed at peace preservation, dialogue, and cooperation. This policy makes an important contribution to stability in central Europe. He also saw Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG within this context.

Sten Andersson welcomed the forthcoming agreement on the scrapping of all land-based nuclear medium-range missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union and underlined that Sweden will undertake efforts of its own to lessen tensions and reduce arms. This is an important part of Sweden's foreign policy. He underlined his government's intention to continue to work for a zone free of nuclear weapons in the north and for a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe.

"The dialogue between Sweden and the GDR on a high and at the highest level is in harmony with the nature of the good-neighborly relations that have developed between our states in such a pleasing, dynamic, and fruitful manner," Oskar Fischer said in his reply. "The active peace policy that Sweden pursues within the framework of its freedom from alliances is not only restricted to Europe, as is shown by the participation of your country in the six-state initiative for the promotion of disarmament and detente." It is not the quality of weapons, but the quality of policy that determines the

future of mankind. This is also how matters were perceived by the unforgotten Olof Palme, whose ideas and initiatives have met with continuing international response.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that the idea of a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe has lost none of its urgency. On the contrary, in view of the imminent double-zero option in medium-range and operational-tactical missiles of the USSR and the United States, the attractiveness of this idea has increased. The logic of development demands "That the first step must immediately be followed by others. We share the view of Prime Minister Carlsson that 'our efforts must be directed at the elimination of all nuclear weapons.'" The process, once it had started, must not come to a halt if a real siwtch from the policy of confrontation to detente and understanding is to be achieved.

Oskar Fischer recalled Erich Honecker's statement that there must be progress from zero-option to zero-option, while preserving equality and equal security. "This is the path that the socialist states are not merely ready, but also determined, to take."

In order to promote the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons in northern and central Europe as well as the Balkans, the GDR intends to invite well-known political representatives who are working for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones to an international meeting in the GDR in 1988, said the minister.

Relations between Sweden and the GDR have a positive influence on peace and the international climate. It is gratifying to note that everything Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson agreed on in Stockholm last year has either been implemented or will be implemented. The exchange of political views is flourishing just as much as trade and cooperation in the scientific, scientific-technical, and cultural sphere and for the protection of the environment.

This afternoon there was a cordial and friendly meeting between Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Riksdag Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson at the Riksdag building. Earlier, the GDR minister and his delegation visited the Johanneshov sports, cultural, and congress center under construction in Stockholm.

This evening a reception took place at the GDR Embassy in Stockholm in honor of Oskar Fischer.

Further on Visit by PCP's Cunhal

Arrives, Welcomed by Axen

AU242105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Sunday [22 November] Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], arrived in Berlin for an official visit of several days to the GDR. He answered an invitation by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Alvaro Cunhal is accompanied by Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the PCP Central Committee.

The guests were cordially welcomed in Berlin by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

More on Arrival

LD241850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0941 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Frankfurt (Oder), 24 Nov (ADN)—Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, arrived in Frankfurt (Oder) today for a visit. The guest is accompanied by Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Alvaro Cunhal was warmly welcomed in the Oder Bezirk [area] by Jochen Hertwig, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive. In a talk, Jochen Hertwig briefed his guest and those accompanying him on the economic and intellectual-cultural development of the Bezirk.

Further Reportage on Felfe's FRG Visit

Meets With Jenninger

LD242007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (ADN)—Questions related to disarmament and bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG were at the center of a talk today between Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, and Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag. Werner Felfe conveyed greetings to Philipp Jenninger from Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, which were reciprocated. The talks were also attended by Fritz Dallmann, member of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association Central Executive and chairman of the Priborn agricultural cooperative; and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG.

Werner Felfe and Philipp Jenninger underscored the great importance of Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG, the agreed joint communique, and the talk between Erich Honecker and the Bundestag president. Werner Felfe stressed that in view of the present stage of development and scope in relations, the time has come for the parliaments of the two German states to normalize their relations.

The two politicians welcomed the upcoming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and described it as a first important step to real disarmament. They underscored the great responsibility of the parliaments of the two German states toward peace.

After the meeting, the Bundestag President told ADN that the exchange of views on the situation in the world and on bilateral issues yielded unanimity on many questions, particularly with regard to developments in the disarmament sphere. They expressed the hope that this positive development will continue. In the bilateral sphere the two sides should continue to develop relations on the basis of the joint communique.

Talks With Bundestag Members

LD250010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2107 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (ADN)—Talks with representatives of the parties in the Bundestag were on the agenda today of Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is visiting the FRG at the invitation of Federal Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle.

At a meeting with representatives of the Greens parliamentary group, Werner Felfe and group spokeswoman Waltraud Schoppe expressed their satisfaction at the upcoming meeting of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan. Werner Felfe stressed that the start to real nuclear disarmament that was emerging would have positive affects on the international climate and contribute to the creation of more trust. The GDR belonged to those states which supported the realization of one zero option after another. The partners in the talk agreed that the more disarmament and security there was the better it was for the peoples. Both sides praised Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG and the joint communique as a contribution to detente and peace.

At a meeting with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSR Bundestag group, Werner Felfe reaffirmed the view that the actions of responsible FRG and GDR politicians must be determined by the obligation to ensure that never again war, and only peace must emanate from German soil. There was agreement in emphasizing the great importance of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG and of the joint communique. Werner Felfe stressed the GDR's intention of fulfilling the commitments resulting from this document.

At the beginning of the meeting with Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, the two politicians described the news of the agreement between foreign ministers Shevardnadze and Shultz in Geneva on an accord for the elimination of all nuclear medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR as a good start to the talk. There was also agreement that positive stimuli were emanating from the committed work of the SED and the SPD to ensure together with all forces of reason and realism a peaceful and disarmed Europe free of tension.

The two politicians stressed that the efforts for further concrete disarmament measures must be energetically continued. The joint initiatives of the two parties for a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear weapon-free corridor, it was stressed, were of great importance. The exceptional importance of the document "The Dispute of the Ideologies and Common Security" elaborated jointly by the SED and the SPD was also emphasized. Werner Felfe stressed that the SED was interested in an intensive continuation of the dialogue with the SPD. Further progress in relations between the GDR and the FRG was also possible if both sides were guided by realism and goodwill and by respect for sovereignty and noninterference.

Also taking part in the talks were Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, and the head of the GDR's permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Exchange Agreement Signed With FRG Groups

LD201846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)—In line with a relevant communique on the official visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to the FRG, agreements on the promotion and further development of youth tourism exchanges between the GDR and FRG in 1988 have been signed by Juergen Heinrich, director general of the FDJ "Jugendtourist" travel office and the FRG German Students' Travel Service, Intercontact, Hansatourist, the Christian Union of Young Men in Hamburg, and the German Youth Hostel Association. [passage omitted]

The negotiations for the agreement were completed in a proper manner, although Juergen Heinrich was harassed by FRG Federal Border protection forces on his entry into the FRG. The FDJ Central Council expects that there will be no repetition of such an incident.

USSR Honors GOSR 'Revolutionaries'

LD242359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin 24 Nov (ADN)—Fifty-one meritorious persons of the GDR were honored with the medal "70th Anniversary of the October Revolution" in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin today. They included Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for state security, and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also honored were other revolutionaries who had taken part in their early youth in the October

Revolution and the Civil War or who had rendered assistance in economic construction in the USSR during the first 5-year plan, including Ernst Goldenbaum, Hans Mark, Kurt Seibt, Eleonore Staimer, Lotte Ulbricht and Paul Wandel.

The medals were awareded by decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov presented medals, greetings messages and commemorative gifts.

He said that Erich Honecker had also been one of the German internationalists who in those years as delegates of youth organizations had supported the work of construction in the USSR. Soviet people today highly regarded the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which thanks to the purposeful cooperation and militant unity between the CPSU and the SED and their Central Committees and general secretaries, Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker, had reached a high level.

In his speech of thanks Erich Mielke said that the communists of the party of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, who fought on the side of the Soviet class brothers, are filled with pride at being inseparably allied forever with the CPSU and the USSR. At the festive meeting at the October celebrations in Moscow, Erich Honecker had expressed that which most deeply determined thoughts and deeds: Always and at all times is the GDR determined to fight alongside the Soviet Union for peace and socialism.

Honecker Greets British CP Congress

LD161254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN)—The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 40th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain in London:

The SED Central Committee sends fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 40th party congress and all members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The communists of the GDR and Great Britain are linked by longstanding friendly relations. We feel ourselves linked in solidarity to your steadfast fight for the interests of the working class and all workers of Great Britain. We particularly appreciate the active commitment of British Communists to the safeguarding of peace and averting of the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Together our two parties work with all forces of peace, reason, and realism for a change toward disarmament and detente in international relations. The constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states as well as the activities of the worldwide peace movement have created genuine preconditions for this. The agreement in principle beween the USSR and United States to conclude an accord on the global elimination of their land-based medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range can open up the path toward nuclear disarmament, the elimination of all nuclear weapons on earth, and the prevention of the militarization of space.

The GDR with its policy of peaceful coexistence makes an active contribution to security and detente in Europe. It does everything in its power to ensure that never again will war but only peace emanate from German soil.

On the basis of the resolutions of the SED 11th Party Congress our socialist state continues its proven policy which is directed at the well-being of the people.

The SED Central Committee wishes your party congress a successful course. May your deliberations and resolutions contribute to increasing the fighting strength and the consolidation of the ranks of your party, and give new impetus to the workers of Great Britain in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Honecker Message to Irish CP Chairman

AU161602 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 87 p 2

[ND item: "Cordial Congratulations for Michael O'Riordan; Greetings Message from Erich Honecker on 70th Birthday of National Chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee addressed the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland:

Dear Comrade Michael O'Riordan,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 70th birthday.

The GDR Communists appreciate you as an untiring and unselfish fighter for the vital interests of the workers class and all working people of your country, for peace, democracy, and national independence. Your activities are inseparably linked with the development of the Communist Party of Ireland. You have always used your whole power for the implementation of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, for the cooperation of the communist and workers parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

It is our common conviction that by intensified efforts of all forces of peace, reason, and realism it is possible to halt the arms race on earth, to prevent a militarization of space, and to achieve real progress on the way to disarmament, to the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

The SED thanks you for your important contribution to consolidating the fraternal cooperation between our parties and to deepening the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and of Ireland.

We wish you, dear Comrade Michael O'Riordan, further success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible activity.

With Communist Greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker General Secretary.

Protestant Church Searched in East Berlin

AU251140 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1051 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin—Last night rooms of the Protestant Church were searched for the first time in the GDR at the order of the public prosecutor.

According to indications from church circles in East Berlin, copying machines and manuscripts were seized at the East Berlin Zion Church [Zionskirche]. In connection with this move, which also concentrated on the rooms of the alternative environment library belonging to the parish, five persons have been arrested, the reports say.

The environment library is a religious institution for peace and human rights policy.

Honecker Attends Writers Congress 24 Nov

LD241843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN)—The GDR's 10th Writers' Congress was opened this morning in Berlin. Over the 3 days of the conference both in plenary sessions and four working groups, the delegates of the 867 members of the GDR's Writers' Association will draw a balance of their work since the 9th congress in 1983 and will discuss the future contribution of literature to shaping developed socialist society.

Warmly welcomed at the congress hall on Alexanderplatz was Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Greetings at the opening of the congress were also conveyed to SED Central Committee Politburo Members Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, and Guenter Schabowski as well as to other representatives of the GDR's parties, mass organizations, and artists' associations.

More on Congress

LD241841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN)—The SED Central Committee has assessed the 10th GDR Writers' Congress as an event of social importance. It is a fitting occasion "to greet all masters of words in our country, the poets and novelists, librettists and playwrights, translators and literary critics, and all those who enrich with new texts and their works the life of our country as well as the spiritual world of the individual and stimulate and envigorate the intellectual and cultural climate," it says in the message of greeting signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the congress which begins today.

"Socialist literature and literature in socialism are indispensible for cultivating human thought and feelings, for orienting them toward the ideas and values of socialism, above all for the encouragement to use all one's strength for the great ideal of humanity, global peace supported by peaceful togetherness of the peoples.

"The GDR writers have done much for this. The new books, texts, and works that have found their way to readers, listeners, and audiences bear witness to dedicated and strenuous work. Included in these are a multitude of literary works, fully in the spirit of the 11th SED Congress, which convey valuable stimuli for comprehensive intellectual understanding of the nature of our socialist society, its deeply humanistic character, its historical coming into being, and its future development which give impetus to public debate."

"The GDR's writers and their social organization, the GDR Writers' Association, are reliable partners and active comrades-in-arms of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party," it is further stated. "Their passionate and responsible activities for peace, anti-imperialist solidarity, and international understanding are of inestimable worth. This is a valuable aid and support in the political struggles of our times upon which we shall continue to build."

"It is increasingly becoming globally recognized that socialism is a society, the inner forces of which are directed toward the maintenance of peace and the good of man. Its role as an active fighter for peace is gaining more significance today than ever before. The peoples are faced with tasks, the dimensions and importance of which demand joint action. Never before were the necessity and possibility for cooperation between all peace-loving and progressive forces greater than now. The GDR's literature is working in this spirit and is asserting its voice in the chorus of the world's progressive literature."

Hager Receives DKP Delegation

LD142156 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1456 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Nov 87 ADN—At the end of their 1-week fact-finding stay in the GDR, Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Friday a DKP delegation led by Willi

Gerns, member of the Presidium and secretariat of the DKP Executive.

During the meeting, which proceeded in the spirit of firm alliance, Kurt Hager and Willi Gerns praised the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a turning point in the history of mankind, which at the same time laid a decisive foundation stone for a world of permanent peace. It is becoming increasingly evident, as a piece of good fortune for the peace-loving peoples of Europe, that with the founding and steady development of GDR socialism on German soil becoming firmly rooted, an internationally recognized peace state was created.

Kurt Hager informed his guests about the successful implementation of the policy for the welfare of the peoples and preservation of peace adopted at the 11th SED Central Committee.

On the basis of a purposeful social concept, which contained a dynamic economic growth, unity of economic and social policy, stability and full employment as well as the steady perfection of socialist democracy, the GDR is proving how social security, social prorgess, and the all-round raising of living standards are being guaranteed through socialism. [passage omitted]

Neumann Inspects Railroad Electrification

DW241215 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Alfred Neumann, first deputy Coucil of Ministers chairman, today inspected the electrification works along the Eberswalde-Angermuende railroad line. He thanked the collectives at two construction sites for their commitment and performance at the central youth object. The electrification of the rail line from Berlin via Stralsund to the ferry port of Mukran on the island of Ruegen is one of the German Reichsbahn's most important projects of this 5-year plan. In 1987 further sections were connected to the network in the Berlin area and in the Lausitz coal mining area. By handing over the new Elbe bridge near Wittenberge, a direct connection between Magdeburg, Schwerin, and Rostock was opened.

Writers Support Kanyadi Protest in Romania

WA251446 Budapest ELET ES IRODALOM in Hungarian 6 Nov 87 p 11

["Statement" issued by Presidium of the Hungarian Writers Association in Budapest in October]

[Text] Budapest— Sandor Kanyadi, who is a dedicated worker for Hungarian- Romanian literary cooperation and is also recognized in our country as a very respected and exceptional poet,literary translator and friend, has resigned from the Romanian Writers' Association. This news has also been announced by the Hungarian media. Sandor Kanyadi has taken this step in the name of his own Romanian and Hungarian friends as a result of the affronts to universal human rights, the miserable situation of the Hungarian nationality and the unmerited statements which affect the entire Hungarian people.

At the same time that we express our solidarity with the cause he represents in this way, we must voice our anxiety. An increasing number of reports indicate that Romanian officials, through the means of eminent personages, are offending humanity, human respect, democracy, the Hungarian nationality living in Romania as well as the Hungarian and non-Hungarian cultures in Romania.

Our expression of solidarity is at the same time an appeal for rational self-constraint, respectable cooperation and also a public expression of our commitment. We will continue to work with our own means toward reciprocal understanding between people and writers, toward friendship and toward deepening creative cooperation.

The Presidium of the Hungarian Writers' Association Budapest October 1987

Grosz, Miklos Nemeth Meet With USSR's Antonov

LD241951 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 24 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Aleksey Antonov, Soviet deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, in Budapest on Tuesday.

Aleksey Antonov also met Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The meetings were attended by Jozsef Marjia, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, and Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SFRY Official Holds Economic Talks

LD241954 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 24 (MTI)—Egon Padovan, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee, paid a visit to Hungary November 23-24 on the invitation of Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy, co-chairman of the committee.

Discussions were held on timely questions of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic links and further opportunities for development. Egon Padovan met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

More on Karoly Nemeth's Visit to Argentina

Talks With Ministers, Officials

LD241033 Budapest MTI in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 24 (MTI)—On the second day of his visit to Argentina, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife, are to get acquainted with the life of the South American country and see its sights.

In the framework of the presidential visit, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress held talks with Argentinian Minister of Economy Juan Sourrouville and State Secretary of Commerce and Industry Juan Higinio Ciminari. Hungarian State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the government's Information Office, held talks with J. Ignacio Lopez, spokesman of the Argentinian Presidential Office. The other members of the Hungarian delegation also held talks with their partners on various issues of the practice of bilateral cooperation. On Tuesday, Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy are to hold talks with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Agreement Signed

LD242150 Budapest MTI in English 1958 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 24 (MTI)—On Tuesday Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, who belongs to the party of head of state Karoly Nemeth visiting Argentina, signed an agreement with Susana Ruiz Cerutti, state secretary of foreign affairs, on regular consultations between the two foreign ministries.

On Tuesday Gabor Nagy met Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Later the Argentine foreign minister held talks with Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, on trade policy and cooperation issues. The parties agreed to raise bilateral trade to a higher level and make it more diversified and balanced.

On Wednesday a joint communique is to be signed on economic cooperation.

Szuros Departs for Austria

LD241910 Budapest MTI in English
1754 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 24 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for Austria on Tuesday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria (KPO). Matyas Szuros is to hold talks with senior representatives of the KPO and Austrian political life, and deliver a paper to the Austrian-Hungarian Society.

Hungarian Employment in Austria Discussed

AU242140 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Nov 1987 p 9

[Interview with Szabolcs Fazekas, deputy director of a main department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade: "A Sensitive Campaign on the Other Side—Austrians Can Work in Hungary, Hungarians Cannot Work in Austria?—An Agreement Is Needed", by Istvan Matko, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Budapest; date not given]

[Excerpts] Hungarian-Austrian relations have, perhaps, never been as good as they are at present, when friendship and official delegations follow each other to our capitals. But there are several unusual phenomena which appear to weaken the development of the system of relations. [passage omitted]

The competent organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade have recently been encountering several specific Hungarian complaints. It is impossible to send experts to join Hungarian or Austrian enterprises, or it is unusually difficult to do so, if the relevant enterprise operates in Austria. There were cases when Hungarian citizens traveling with official permit and travel allowance were turned back at the Nickelsdorf border without any further explanation. This is all the more strange because, to the best of our knowledge, Austrian entrepreneurs can enter Hungary for work purposes freely, without any limitations.

[Matko] What is the reason for the present situation? Is there any agreement or cooperation between Hungary and Austria regarding the ways in which their citizens can officially or privately accept work in each other's country?

[Fazekas] In Hungary, the signing of an individual foreign trade contract like the reconstruction of a hotel, the construction of a building, and so on, automatically involves granting permits for the employment of foreign workers in Hungary. This practice is extremely flexible also from an international point of view and it naturally relates not only to construction industry activities but also to the establishment of joint enterprises and fulfilling other tasks. Thus, the activities of Austrian citizens, entrepreneurs, or private people are not limited in any way, and neither the representatives of the producers' interests nor the trade unions protest against them.

The situation in Austria is different. Rigid legal and practical frameworks hinder today the employment of Hungarians there. It is regretful that the signing of an entrepreneurial contract—for example, the establishment of a joint Hungarian-Austrian enterprise on Austrian territory—does not yet guarantee that the Hungarian employees who are needed there can go to work there or that their employment will be permitted. The Austrian chambers of commerce and trade unions take a hard stand against the not illegal employment of foreigners. As a result of this, there are occasional cases of illegal employment. Regrettably, it is increasingly difficult to assert employment obligations that result from a proper business agreement, and often we can not perform even those activities which were included in the contract. In one case, the establishment of a Hungarian-Austrian shoe factory in Austria was abandoned—although it would have alleviated employment difficulties there—because the Austrian labor affairs authority prevented the employment of Hungarian workers although it was supported by the Austrian Government.

[Matko] But what causes this?

[Fazekas] The Hungarian and Austrian legal conditions are significantly different. Consequently, Austria is not even interested in eliminating this difference and reaching an agreement between the two countries which would mutually settle the conditions of legal employment. The Hungarian side has been trying to achieve this for a long time, but so far, unsuccessfully. [passage omitted]

I would like to repeatedly stress that we propose to settle the issue on the basis of the extremely good interstate and economic relations and consideration of mutual interests, and agree on the possibilities of employment. In this process, we consistently regard the intensification of our relations on the basis of reasonable interests rather than accusations, as the only correct method. On the Hungarian side we are ready to negotiate at any time.

Money Exchange at Border Solution Sought

LD241959 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1520 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 24 (TANJUG)—The compulsory exchange of money at the Hungarian border which applies to Yugoslav tourists only has become a political rather than an economic issue, warned Yugoslav Government member Egon Padovan during his talks with Hungarian Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy. Padovan and Medgyessy agreed that the Yugoslav-Hungarian Commission for Financial and Banking Cooperation,

which recently held a session in [words indistinct] should continue talks in Budapest next month to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem.

Transit passengers travelling on ships, trains and planes and children travelling on parent's passport are exempted from the compulsory buying of 760 forints. This does not apply to transit passengers travelling by car. Yugoslavs with local border passes are obliged to buy 380 forint.

Hungary says the measure was necessary because Yugoslavs do not spend much money in Hungary, and change the money in Hungarian banks even less. This, however, was never substantiated because the statistics only took into account the dinars which Yugoslavs changed in Hungarian Banks, while dollars, Deutsche Marks and other currencies were attributed to tourists from other countries.

During their two-day talks, Padovan and Medgyessy, co-chairmen of the Yugoslav-Hungarian Committee for Economic Cooperation, discussed all issues of mutual concern prior to the signing of an economic cooperation protocol next year. Yugoslav-Hungarian commodity exchange this year will probably be one-third less than the planned figure of 700 million dollars.

Voluntary Associations Applauded as 'Allies'
AU241312 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 87 p 3

[Article by Ibolya Balint: "Voluntary Associations"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Recently there have been many occasions when members of associations that were established to improve the looks of a village or a town have discussed issues of village or town development, submitted proposals, suggested practical ideas, and become promoters of open settlement policies, and have been the first to carry out voluntary work. The reason is that when people participate in establishing a goal, most of them also accept the obligation to implement it. And this is a very strong motivation. We know that people who are currently active have been educated since childhood to care about implementation, because that was their job even when they did not know precisely what they were doing or the reason for doing it; they were guided "from above," and they only had to be ready. Other people have made decisions for better or worse, according to conditions and their personal skills. Therefore, whoever is able to move beyond this state of expectant readiness should do so now, when he should also be present in the decision making.

Appropriate scope has been given to initiative and independent activity. This does not mean that anybody wanted to assume the tasks of the state (because the establishment of the environmental culture, for example, is also such a task). All that happens is that people notice disturbances in the functioning of a state organization, personally feel the effects of these disturbances, and they wish to use the power of the community to alleviate the tension. The associations that are continuously being established with their various profiles are allies of the state administration. The associations accompany the state administration, even if they occasionally express a different opinion. [passage omitted]

The goal is noble and, in most cases, also useful. The associations are also able to create—naturally, within their own limits—financial resources to implement their decisions. The money that is collected through membership fees and contributions is used to financially support the associations' social activities also financially. This is also important because, in certain cases, they can contribute not only with ideas for development projects, but also with money to the state treasury to compensate for its expenditures.

The fact that the importance of the associations will increasingly grow with the development of socialist democracy can be called the most significant aspect of their activity, in addition to those aspects that have been mentioned before. If we were to say that the associations established in the 1860's were inspired by the spirit of reforms, we could also claim that there is no shortage of inspiration or interest at present, either. Even if there ever was such a shortage, society is currently prepared to organize itself and create unity by means of local associations. Previous attempts to encourage such unity did not always prove convincing. It was often difficult to know the purpose for which people were urged to unite. In view of the program for economic and social development, everybody can now determine what he can and wants to do for the progress of the community.

But the program supplied only frameworks and guidelines. It marked only the goals — we must decide how to achieve them. [passage omitted]

The social organizations, the PPF, and KISZ continue to guarantee the implementation of the citizens' ideas for cooperation. On the basis of the experiences of recent years, and without reducing the role of social organizations, we must conclude that there is also a need for the above-mentioned forms of social self-organization in addition to these social organizations. Because we should admit that many people occasionally retained a bad impression of "institutionalized" organization as a result of certain public work activity or on other occasions. Of course, this occurred sporadically. But this cannot occur in an association that was established by 10, 20, or any number of people voluntarily, on the basis of individual decisions. Because people in associations also act voluntarily to achieve certain goals on the basis of decisions made by the members' general meeting. This is the best school for public life and democracy. A person who learns the possible and proper methods of working for the public in any group of friends or any association

will also voluntarily offer his cooperation to the movement of national organizations, to achieve goals that "the individual can hardly achieve successfully by means of his own efforts".

Leaders' Public Appearances 16-18 November

AU201559 [Editorial Report] Budapest *Nepszabadsag* in Hungarian from 17 to 19 November, and *Magyar Hirlap* of 18 November report on the public appearances of the following leaders between 16-18 November (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee paid a working visit to Angyalfold district of Budapest on 16 November. (*Nepszabadsag*, 17 Nov, p 5)

Deputy Premier Istvan Horvath received visiting Mongolian Minister Chubaandorjiyn Molom; date and place not specified. (*Magyar Hirlap*, 18 Nov 87 p 6)

Deputy Premier Judit Csehak received GDR Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger; date and place not specified. (*Nepszabadsag*, 18 Nov p 8)

Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz attended the 8th National Conference on Quality organized in Budapest on 18 November. (*Nepszabadsag*, 19 Nov p 5)

Politburo Report for 6th PZPR CC Plenum

LD241456 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24—"We are determined to follow the road of expansion of civil rights," says the Political Bureau in its report for the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting which opens the first part of its debate November 25th. The range of changes already done in the recent years towards democratization and law-abidingness is unparallelled in the history of People's Poland. The many new, sometimes pioneering institutional and legal solutions provide a broad structure of openness, people's power, and self-government.

The vast attainments of People's Poland in creating material conditions and legal guarantees of the realisation of the right to work, rest, learn, protect health, participate in culture, etc, provides a basis for the sense of social security and awareness that no one will be left to his fate. From this point of view Poland can well compete even with much higher societies.

However, human rights and ways of their implementation are not treated by the party in a static way, as things defined once and for all. The humanistic goals of socialism obligate to increasingly better meet the growing aspirations, among which great role is played by the sense of actual social justice, political democracy, and citizen's subjectivity.

We face the task, stresses the Political Bureau, to more fully define the constitutional economic, social, cultural, and educational rights and, at the same time, to develop the interpretation of political liberties such as the freedom of speech, the right to form associations, and to elect representatives. We want to create conditions for an ever fuller implementation of these rights and liberties.

Of course, attempts to use the expanding democratic liberties for anti-systemic purposes must not be belittled. While firmly countering this and while struggling against socialism's opponents, first of all by political means, we must not allow the fears of abusing rights and liberties to hamper the process of their enrichment.

The Political Bureau has found as interesting and useful the conception born in the millieu of the association of Polish lawyers to set up a social committee for human rights composed of persons enjoying high public and moral prestige. The committee could initiate a deeper concretization of various constitutional rights and freedoms of the Polish citizens, inspire research on the implementation of constitutional rights and on their links with fulfilling the civil duties.

Influence on social education in the knowledge of rights and duties of a man and citizen could be a substantial aim of the committee. The committee should be able to represent public opinion on the international plane and to present Polish experience there. The creation and work of the committee for human rights would reinforce the social basis of the institution of ombudsman and would harmonze with his law-prescribed role.

Democratization, expansion of self-management, are a multi-plane process implemented also through the movement of various civic initiatives. In the past some links of the authorities and party instances showed indifference to grass-roots forms of activity and, sometimes, even reserve and distrust. This attitude must be changed, Political Bureau says.

Poland is a country rich in social organizations. There are nearly 70 thousand of them. Over 400 are nationwide ones and many boast considerable achievements and prestige in society. But the structure and functions of some existing associations not always keep the pact of passing time and new needs. [sentence as received]

The Political Bureau is convinced of the necessity of a possibly quick conclusion of works on the new law on associations. This law should simplify the procedure of creating associations, reduce adminsitrative interference in this creation to checking the compatibility of aims with the (?goal) and political systemic order. Decisions refusing the registration of, suspending or dissolving associations should be appealable in courts.

In line with the stance taken by the 10th PUWP Congress the new law on associations should make it easier for the social organizations to take over some tasks of the state apparatus and specify the procedure of such transfer.

Consultative Council Debates Reform

LD251024 Warsaw PAP in English 2252 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24—Over a month ago the Consultative Council at the Presidium [as received] of the Council of State discussed the problems resulting from the plans for the second stage of economic reform. The Council's debate took several hours, and was open and varied. 24 persons contributed to the discussion.

The final communique read, inter alia: "After holding a comprehensive discussion, the Consultative Council expressed its support for the idea of deep economic reforms as well for the democratic political changes that accompany them. It declared it wished to contribute its knowledge and advice to those transformations that are paramount to our country".

In his closing address Wojciech Jaruzelski, who chaired the debate, said:

"We have clarified many issues. As usual, our discussion was critical and controversial. We can say, however, with satisfaction that we managed to work out, albeit informally since we are not entitled to do so, a sort of a

mandate for the proposed directions of changes in the system of managing and governing the country as well as for further democratization of social and political life".

A full and authorized text of all the contributions made at the council's meeting will be carried by the next, special issue of the *Rada Narodowa* journal to appear by early December. Today PAP is moving excerpts of the contributions to the debate.

"The principle 'All is permitted that is not prohibited by the law' has been recalled here," said Krzysztof Skubiszewski, non-affiliated. "It is good that it has been recalled, it is good that we keep on coming back to it. It is sad that it has to be recalled, that this principle which is the principal one of democracy and freedom must be reclaimed and that it is reclaimed that late".

Professor Eugeniusz Tabaczynski, non-affiliated, of Catholic circles, spoke about the development of Poland's economic relations with abroad in the context of the reforms' programme. "The reform is a safeguard, it is a means of Poland's regaining trustworthiness in international relations," he said, "trade, partnership and credit trustworthiness".

Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, non-affiliated, said i.a. that the introduction of the proposals of the second stage of reforms would be difficult, that it required aproval for serious limitations, consent to tighten the belt, that it posed a great number of dangers.

Professor Andrzej Swiecicki, non-affiliated, activist of Catholic intelligentsia clubs, asked a question whether more freedom in the range of management made way for political democracy, and answering it himself, said: "I think the history bears out such a relation".

In his contribution, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, PUWP director of the Governmental Centre for Public Opinion Research, referred to the considerable change in the propaganda framework of reformatory operations. The main point here is the importance of public opinion which has been recently strongly emphasized by the reformers as well as reference to public opinion research in general.

Professor Gerard Labuda, non-affiliated, devoted major part of his contribution to the role of science in the implementation of the second stage of reforms.

Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz, PUWP, mentioned his participation in the international conference held under the motto 'Europe is not only the EEC'. "At the conference, which gathered scientific, cultural and economic experts," he said, "I had a feeling of very friendly attitude towards the actions Poland is currently carrying out on both international and internal scale".

Entering polemics with some of the speakers who had preceded him, Professor Zdzislaw Cackowski, PUWP, stressed: "I think that we must not approach democracy, neither exclusively, nor primarily, as the money with which we shall pay the population for accepting the reforms. The reforms' main reason and need is to radically increase the efficiency of management, and this is the value for the sake of which we shall appeal for public support". In reply to the questions about guarantees of the irreversibility of the reforms which reoccurred several times in the debate, professor Wladyslaw Baka, PUWP, stated: "There is no doubt whatsoever that democratization of public and political life is the most important guarantee here".

Emphasizing that he is for the reforms and considers them a necessity of life, Professor Jan Szczepanski, non-affiliated, formulated some warnings. One of them concerned the replacement of economic mechanisms with new legal acts. "According to the documents I have received," said Professor Szczepanski, "over 550 legal acts are in force in Poland, while the draft proposal we are discussing today provides for at least 50 more of them."

Professor Aleksander Legatowicz, non-affiliated, said that his fears stemmed from the fact that the current programme of reforms was incomplete in its systemmic and economic aspects, which might result in grave dangers when implementing it.

Professor Antoni Rajkiewicz recalled that socialized economy between 1981 and 1986 had lost 222 thousand graduates of higher education facilities: Some of them left the country, some retired, and some reinforced the sectors of non-socialized economy. That is where enterprise moved over to. Thus, a question arises, he said: Who is to display enterprise in the socialized sector today, especially in view of the competitiveness between the two sectors in material effects of work and in freedom of action.

Referring to the forthcoming bicentenary of the May 3rd constitution, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki postulated a need for a general analysis of the articles of the Constitutional law could be made, which would take into account contemporary and future needs.

The discussion was recapitulated by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Here are some main points of his concluding address:

—The special characteristics of today's meeting consisted in its sensitivity to the weaker points of the presented programme as well as to the dangers that may occur in the process of its implementation. All the opinions, remarks and observations to this effect will be given appropriate consideration.

—For many months now a mass public discussion has continued, a discussion that is difficult, but yet honest and competent, without cheap tricks and fruitless promises. Simultaneously, the discussion is turning into popular economic education.

—The second stage of economic reform is first of all a great chance. Hence, in order to be effective the concept of the acceleration must gain public understanding, consent and approval.

—The forthcoming referendum should lead to a social agreement of its own kind, to active and creative participation of the people in solving issues of utmost importance.

—We do not want to wait for January 2, nor for any official deadlines, to escalate our struggle against various absurdities, nuisances and pains which trouble the population.

—We are aware that the expected improvement cannot be obtained immediately since it is undoubtedly a complex process.

—It is hard to overlook what a bold and, frankly speaking, more often than not unpopular way the authorities have chosen. Governmental proposals pass through a mill of discussion and evaluation: Within the party, in allied parties and associations, in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), and within many other bodies.

—It is, thus, no trick nor any experiment, but on the contrary: It is an expression of determination, bold action aimed at the right goal, and as I see it, one that is approved by the majority.

—By its very nature, the reform leads to an optimum combination of social and humanitarian values of socialism with effectiveness of its economic functioning.

—The Polish reforms are being also observed with interest by our allies, countries of the socialist community, since a success of our reforms may be so important as to pass beyond Poland's borders.

U.S. Funds to Underground 'Puppets' Decried

LD241749 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 24—Commenting on the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to channel donations for the underground in Poland through a U.S. democracy fund instead of giving the money directly to opposition activists, the party daily *Trybuna Ludu* wrote:

"What is new in this case is the way of announcing it (the decision). Without reckoning with the reputation of the puppets, it is officially announced that they remain sponsored by the budget, even more precisely by the State Department budget.

"The decision also names the channel of delivering the money and says that the recipients do not even have the right to virement the money received. They have to spend it on what they get it for. That is all.

"The congressmen feel that the dollar stands above morality. That openness is binding in this respect. Those who take are to be interested in the evaluation of their activity in Washington and not in Warsaw. Those in Washington feel that the ones who take American money have no reasons to hide the fact. Even if they are to appear in public in not quite honorable role."

Austrian Minister Cited on Abolition of Visas

LD241547 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Nov

[Text] The Austrian internal affairs minister has stressed in a press interview that no Pole with a normal tourist passport can be recognized as a refugee under the Geneva Convention.

This statement is in connection with the planned introduction on 1 January 1988 of visa-less traffic between Austria and Poland.

The minister said that Austria will be very rigorous, and that it will even apply summary proceedings against persons applying for asylym, if at first glance it is already clear that there are no grounds for recognizing them as political refugees.

Referendum Commission Holds Final Session

LD242134 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24—The Central Commission for Referendum today held its last session before Sunday, the day of the referendum.

The commission's chairman, Adam Lopatka, said that updated lists of people eligible for voting covered about 26 million 780 thousand Poles.

The commission decided that the official referendum returns would include both the national results and those in individual voivodships.

The commission is expected to hold a planary session on Monday afternoon to count the voting results on the national scale and to prepare a protocol and a report on the course of the referendum to be tabled to the Sejm (parliament).

Warsaw TV on Garwolin Mock Referendum

LD221343 [Editorial report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2025 GMT on 16 November carries the first of a series of daily programs on activities leading up to the 22 November mock referendum in Garwolin on the second phase of the economic reform. The program lasts 42 minutes.

Despite announcing that the program would be daily, no television reportage on the buildup to the 22 November referendum in Garwolin was monitored on 17 November.

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2031 GMT on 18 November carries the next in the series of programs from Garwolin. The 36-minute program opens with reports on visits by Jozef Koziol, vice president of the ZSL; and Zbigniew Michalek, member of the Secretariat and candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, to state farms in the area and their talks to farmers about agricultural issues.

The report continues from Garwolin's market square with interviews with residents and youth activists about their participation in the upcoming referendum.

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 19 November reports on the visit by Stanislaw Ciosek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, to Garwolin where he talks with local residents about the opinion poll scheduled for 22 November.

The 47-minute program includes a 9-minute report on Ciosek's visit to a private home where he talks about people's complaints about bureaucracy and shopping difficulties. The report continues with interviews with referendum officials describing the great degree of interest shown by the public in the referendum; a report on Ciosek's visit to the Cora clothing factory, at which Ciosek provides a positive assessment of the first phase of the economic reform; a meeting between Ciosek and young people where cultural issues and the price of tickets to movies are discussed; and interviews with people involved in the procurement of meat products.

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2110 GMT on 20 November carries a 29-minute report from Garwolin in which the announcer provides details of the mock referendum procedures, stating that voting will take place between 0800 and 1800.

The program goes on to show a lesson on civil studies being conducted in a local high school by Andrzej Wasilexski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Wasilewski is asked about history books' treatment of Pilsudski and the Katyn massacre.

Wasilewski replies: "A grat deal is published in the press about Jozef Pilsudski. Many books have been published or are in preparation. It has to be said at once here that simultaneously with this current of objective historic revision, a sort of dishonest manipulation is being made of the figure of Pilsudski, who at one time was a man rendering great services; at another time, he committed errors. The expedition to Kiev was a mistake; and this has to be said openly.

"Why is Katyn not spoken about? Well, it is spoken about. A Polish-Soviet commission of historians has been set up. The Soviet side has unambiguously, very openly and clearly said that it is in favor of illuminating everything which has in the course of history lain heavy on the relations of two neighboring and fraternal nations."

The program presenter then states that foreign correspondents do not need accredition to cover the mock referendum in Garwolin.

This follows with a recording of a meeting between government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Garwolin. Urban asks why there is so much mistrust of the government's economic reform program, maintaining that the reform has little to do with the identity of government officials but depends on each citizen. If the result of the referendum is negative, Urban says, "well, that means that we shall not risk accelerating all this and diving into the deep end." According to Urban, the bottom line is: "Do we risk some radical jump, or do we not risk it?"

Many of the questions directed at Urban express doubts about the sincerity of the measures that are planned. Responding to this, Urban says: "The proposals for the second stage [of the economic reform] are not promises and declarations of good will. They are a cohesive group of measures which are to change the mechanisms of management and turn them round from standing on their head to standing on their feet. I think that this is not a question of faith. It is a question of assessment—whether these mechanisms will have the appropriate effect or not. We say honestly that there is no guarantee that everything will be 100 percent successful. I think that it will not be 100 percent successful because nothing is. If it is 80 percent successful that will be wonderful. And if it is 50 percent successful then maybe we can assess this as being a great and favorable revolution in Poland's economic, political, and social life."

Asked about repayment of Poland's foreign debt, Urban says: "From 1991, we begin to pay off the interest on the debts which Poland owes, which it should pay off. And in the nineties, we begin to pay off some part of the borrowed capital. What part, we don't know; we will try to make them the smallest possible parts. Nobody is capable of answering the question of when will we pay off Poland's debt altogether, because it isn't necessarily in our interest, and within our possibilities, to pay off the debts within some fixed period. If we were suddenly to discover some gold mine in Poland and could extract those $36 billion and pay off the debts, it wouldn't necessarily pay us to take all that money and pay off the debts. Maybe we would only pay off a part of the debts

and use a part to modernize industry, to expand our export capabilities, and so on. Neither do our creditors dream of our giving them back the money and that's an end to it, because they too are getting a certain profit from the capital which they have in Poland, in the form of interest. They are not happy that we are postponing the payments; but if we delay, then, in turn, afterwards more is due to them.

"So, both sides are playing a sort of game here. The game is played in the form of talks and negotiations. Both sides try to get the best advantage for themselves; and so there is no plan to pay off the debts in some timeframe, which we take into account in financial policy today. There is only the vital need and obligation to considerably step up the money we pay off each year, on the corresponding deadlines. However, a condition of this is Poland's obtaining new credits. In a word, this means that, true, the debt will lessen per se, but it will also grow, so that exports can increase and so that the payment of the debt can increase. These are the rules of the game, more or less."

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 2132 GMT on 21 November carries the last in its series of programs during the run up to the 22 November mock referendum in Garwolin. The 37-minute program continues its reportage of Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban's meeting with Garwolin residents on 20 November.

Urban is asked by several questioners if he can provide specific details of price rises and other changes planned under the second stage of the economic reform. While stating that as yet there cannot be a detailed price list for various products Urban says that there will certainly be "changes in prices and incomes. Some people will gain out of this; the predicament of others will remain unchanged; and others will lose. We have presented calculated indices and these indicies are fairly specific. The overall rise in prices will be about 40 percent. The rise in the prices of basic food articles which have official prices will be about 110 percent. Gas, rent, and coal will go up by between 140 and 200 percent."

Faced with further questions about the future accountability of officials responsible for introducing the economic reform, Urban says that while he cannot guarantee that the inaugurators of the second phase of the economic reform will remain an unchanged group in the course of 3 years "I think, however, that the principal fathers of the second stage of the economic reform will stand before the community in 3 years in order to account for what they have done."

Urban is then asked if the government intends to resume the dialogue with Solidarity activists.

Urban answers: "You know, today already the words Solidarity activists do not mean very much, (?since) the Solidarity activists are very diverse. The government is talking with many Solidarity activists and will continue to talk with them. They are invited to the Consultative Council associated with the Chairman of the Council of State, Jaruzelski. They criticize there, they introduce their point of view, they exert an influence on decisions. An example are passport issues. They are invited to the commission for issues of the reform. Some of them are coauthors of this concept of the reform. Others, for the time being, refuse to be included in the composition of this or that body with advisory capacities as well as with a fair bit of power.

"Things are varied with the Solidarity activists, for there is also the Solidarity leadership which has now proclaimed a boycott of the referendum; while previously it proclaimed a boycott of the elections, and before that a boycott of the former elections; and even before that it proclaimed a boycott of the trade unions; and before that it proclaimed support for the U.S. restrictions. And with this group of leaders—who indeed are also very divided among themselves—we have no cause to enter into talks. Because now already there is nothing to talk about.

"Well, they say a boycott. We propose certain concepts. They do not have any other concepts. They only say that one should not believe these authorities. There is neither a platform for dialogue nor a need for dialogue."

Following the reportage on Urban's meeting with local people the program carries remarks from members of the public about their expectations from the referendum. Some responses are positive, others express reservations.

The program then goes on to report on the 21 November visit to Garwolin by Kazimierz Barsikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State. His first meeting with Garwolin residents takes place on a housing estate where he answers residents' questions about the plans for democratization. Responding to fears expressed by some that democratization has not been sufficiently well defined, Barcikowski cites as an example the granting of greater powers to the self-governing body on the housing estate. He suggests that in the future, such a self-governing body could take over the administration of such an estate.

Asked about the debate surrounding the creation of the post of ombudsman, Barcikowski welcomes the fact that there were differences of opinion in the debate.

This is followed by reportage of a meeting between Barcikowski and Garwolin councillors. Answering the doubts expressed by an unidentified person about the ability of a town like Garwolin to become economically self sufficient, Barcikowski says: "Our assumption is that in the longer term, but not excessively long, it will be necessary to ensure the required sources of income for councillors for basic administrative units so that they will be independently able to develop their activity and invest their own intellect.

"What kind of means? In the very near future, nearly 1,000 enterprises from among enterprises which, until recently, were centrally subordinated, will be transferred to the people's councils." Barcikowski continues: "We envisage the development of possibilities for new establishments to function along small-scale production lines or as cooperatives, and this would provide a natural base for income for people's councils. We envisage that people's councils will receive a legal identity and a new category of communal estate or communal property will be created. Thus, the town of Garwolin would own, well, everything that enters the sphere of the municipal economy and which, until now, constituted state property, or the property of the nation." Barcikowski adds that for projects which require greater capital outlay the people's councils will be able to count on help from central resources.

The report concludes by saying that the results of the Garwolin mock referendum will be reported during 22 November.

Reportage on Orzechowski's Mongolia Visit

For Warsaw PAP and Ulaanbaatar *Montsame* accounts of the visit to Mongolia by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, see the Mongolian section of the 24 November East Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Ceausescu Continues Visit to Egypt

More Talks With Mubarak

AU241958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—A new round of talks was held at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis on November 24 between the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister; Cornel Pinzaru, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Vincentiu Dan, Romania's ambassador to Cairo.

For Egypt by: 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, prime minister; Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majib, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs; Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister, minister of planning; Muhammad Mahir 'Uthman Abazah, minister of electricity and energy; Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; 'Adil Abd al-Hamid 'Izz, minister of state for scientific research; Yusri 'Ali Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international economic cooperation; Usamah al-Baz, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, adviser to the president; Sa'd Abu al-Khayar, Egypt's ambassador to Bucharest.

The two heads of state surveyed new ways and means of boosting Romanian-Egyptian ties in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other areas of activity, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

They also continued their exchange of opinions on current aspects the world political life.

During the talks, it was stressed that, under the current particularly serious and complex international circumstances everything possible should be done to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure peace on our planet. The understanding in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States was welcomed regarding an accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia. Hope was expressed that that accord would be signed during the forthcoming Soviet-American summit. It would be of an historic importance and usher in a new era in the fight for intensified efforts to make further steps towards disarmament, the cessation of nuclear tests, and an end to the attempts at militarizing the space.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the significance of creating denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world.

Stress was also laid on the need for a pacific, negotiated settlement of all interstate disputes. In the context special attention was paid to the latest developments in the Middle East.

In that framework, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak underscored that everything possible should be done for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the situation in the region on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem by acknowledging its right to self-determination—to an independent state of its own included—the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the area. The importance of a UN-sponsored international conference was highlighted, to be attended by all the states concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, and the permanent members of the Security Council. The need was stressed that everything possible be done in the ensuing months to organize and convene the conference.

It was also assessed that action should be taken in compliance with the resolution of the United Nations Organization for an end to be put to the Iran-Iraq war and a political, negotiated settlement of their problems.

As for the dangerous situation created in the Gulf, the need was stressed for the withdrawal of the foreign warships from the region and the cessation of any action that might lead to the expansion of the conflict in that part of the world.

During the talks the necessity was highlighted to eradicate underdevelopment, bridge the wide gap between the poor and rich countries, to equitably solve the foreign debt problem, which ever more heavily burden the developing countries, to build a new international economic order, based on full equality in interstate relations which should favour the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind in the first place. It was stressed that in order to solve these problems a special conference should be called at the UN and attended by both the developing and the developed countries, on an equal footing.

It was assessed that all the states, irrespective of size or social system should participate in the settlement of the major problems confronting mankind.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak underscored the high appreciation enjoyed in Egypt by Romania's dynamic foreign policy, by President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches and initiatives devoted to the settlement

of the situation in the Middle East, disarmament, a constructive solution of the major problems facing mankind in harmony with the peoples' interests.

Highlighting with satisfaction the identity or closeness of their viewpoints on the questions approached, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak reiterated the two countries' determination to strengthen their cooperation in the international arena, to contribute actively to the establishment of a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and broad international cooperation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Visits Egyptian Economic Center

AU242001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 24 Nov 87

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Visit to an Important Egyptian Economic Centre"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—On November 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mme Suzanne Mubarak, were guests of the town of 10 Ramadan, important economic centre of Egypt.

During the visit the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were informed that that town was built in the desert, in the proximity of the Nile Delta, boasting 160 productive units of the machine building, light and pharmaceutical industries. The town is one of the five urban settlements around the Egyptian capital meant to decrowd the big city and provide new jobs and optimal living conditions to the population.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu saw round the oriental rug factory where a traditional craft is continued and capitalized at an industrial scale.

Next, they visited "Egyptian International Phamaceutical Co." Egypt's most important unit of the kind.

The same day in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu returned to their residence, the Al-Qubbah Palace.

E. Ceausescu Meets Scientists

AU242011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—Tuesday, November 24, Madame Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received at Al-Qubbah Palace a delegation of Egyptian scientists from research and learning institutes led by 'Adil 'Abd al-Hamid 'Izz, minister of state for scientific research, and Prof. Dr Abu al-Futuh 'Abd al-Latif, president of the Academy of Scientific and Technological Research.

During the meeting Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc. made an address pointing to the broad possibilities of stepping up the collaboration between Romanian and Egyptian scientists with a view to jointly solving questions related to the socioeconomic development of the two countries, for a better mutual acquaintance and the consolidation of friendship between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

Madam Elena Ceausescu underscored the need for scientists everywhere to actively cooperate and work for the promotion of the lofty ideals of peace, understanding, and cooperation worldwide.

During a dialogue held next, numerous proposals were made for the consolidation of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration and cooperation in scientific research and education.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of esteem and valuation, of friendship characteristic of the traditional links between the two countries and peoples.

Returns Home From Visit

AU251124 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, returned to Bucharest today from an official visit of friendship to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Madame Susanne Mubarak.

On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by full and candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the Party Central Committee, by members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and by leaders of central institutions and other officials.

A group of pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Egyptian media coverage of the visit of President Ceausescu to the Arab Republic of Egypt and his meetings with President Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 23 November Middle East *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Syria's Al-Asad To Visit End of November
AU241915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—At the invitation of General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, will pay an official visit to Romania at the end of November 1987.

Mengistu Message to Ceausescu From Plane
AU241944 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Nov 87 p 5

[Message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania from Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from aboard his plane after leaving Romania, on 19 November]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Leaving your country's air space, I would like to extend heartfelt thanks to you, and through you, to the RCP, the government, and the people in the SR of Romania, and I would like to express my deep gratitude for the friendly reception and warm hospitality all the members of my delegation and I enjoyed during our visit to Romania.

I would like to take this opportunity to reassure you that our visit was particularly fruitful and memorable.

This visit gave us the opportunity to get better acquainted with Romania's socioeconomic development and the efforts of the great and diligent Romanian people, who, under your wise leadership, are building an advanced socialist society.

On behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the government, and the people in the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, once again, I would like to extend heartfelt thanks for the warm, comradely hospitality extended to us during our visit to Romania.

With best wishes and comradely greetings,

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

PRC Culture Minister Meets Mitea, Departs
AU242006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—A delegation led by Wang Meng, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, paid a visit to Romania over November 19-25 at the invitation of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

The delegation had talks at the council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Dolj County RCP Committee. The guests visited social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Dolj and Arges counties, saw shows.

At the end of the visit, the Chinese delegation was received by Constantin Mitea, secretary of the CC of the RCP, where talks were held on the progress of culture and the arts in the two countries, on the Romanian-Chinese cultural relations. The interview was attended by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

Ceausescu Speech at Canal Opening Ceremony
AU231641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 87 p 1

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the official opening of the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari Canal on 21 November in Constanta County]

[Text] Dear Comrades: First of all, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to all of you warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!").

The opening of the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari Canal is another expression of the work—filled with self-denial—that is carried out by all our people in close unity, under the leadership of our Communist Party, which is the leading political force of our whole nation, in order to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the country's firm progress toward communism. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Romania, our Esteem and Pride!").

For the wonderful goal achieved in building this canal, which opens up a new exit to the Black Sea, I would like to extend warm greetings to all the builders, workers, all the soldiers of our armed forces, and to all the young people within the youth brigades who have made a contribution to achieving this important national objective. (long applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu and the People!").

In implementing the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress for this Eighth 5-Year Plan period, the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari will always be remembered as an important objective, achieved through the work of our whole nation, under the leadership of the party, and as an expression of our whole nation's creative power. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!)

The construction of this canal—as well as of other objectives of our socioeconomic development—shows the correctness of the policy promoted by our party, which places in the center of all its activity the overall development of the production forces, of the national economy, of science, education, and culture, in order to ensure the continuous elevating of our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization. This will also ensure the development of the people's material and cultural well-being—the supreme goal of our Communist Party and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in our country. (cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu-RCP!")

It is worth emphasizing that, while our party and the Romanian people concentrate their forces on achieving newer and newer objectives, which ensure the progress of our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization, many other countries spend their wealth on arms and on manufacturing weapons meant to destroy mankind. The objective we have achieved here and everything we are achieving in our whole country are expressions of the peace policy promoted by the RCP and by the Romanian people, who wish to bring about a halt to the arms race, eliminate nuclear weapons, ensure overall peace—the most precious asset of the entire world—and ensure the well-being and happiness of each nation. (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

We noted with great satisfaction the pledges of the builders, soldiers, and youth brigades, who said that they are ready to go to new work sites and ensure the achievement of new objectives for the overall development of our homeland. Indeed, during the current 5-year plan period, through development work on the Arges River, we should conclude the construction of the canal, which will enable Bucharest to become a port on the Danube River and the Black Sea. Indeed, we should concentrate our forces on achieving this objective as well as on other objectives at other work sites such as: developing industry, completing the irrigation program with a view to implementing the new agrarian revolution, and other objectives which have to be finished during the current 5-year plan period, by the year 2000, in order to completely implement the objective of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising our country to the level of developed countries, from both the material and cultural points of view. From a social point of view, we have already overtaken these countries. We have attained a just system, in which the people are masters of their destinies. We have attained the broadest democracy, in which workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and our entire nation build their own future in accordance with their own wishes, in complete unity, under the leadership of the Communists! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride")

Today, being a revolutionary means placing above everything the work and activity needed to implement the country's development program. To be a revolutionary means to respond to the call of the party and go wherever the interests of the country and the nation need us. To be a revolutionary means to struggle for socialism, for communism, to see to it that our people become stronger and stronger from the material and cultural point of view, and to ensure Romania's independence and sovereignty. (cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dear comrades and friends, once again I would like to extend warm congratulations to all those who, through their work and activity in various fields, have made a contribution to achieving this great objective. Once again, I would like to extend warm congratulations to the builders, the soldiers of our armed forces, to the youth of our homeland, and to all working people—I wish them the attainment of newer and newer successes in all they do. I call on them to do all they can in order to ensure the flourishing of Romania and the well-being of the whole nation! (prolonged applause and cheers; loud chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu-Peace!")

E. Ceausescu Gives Speech to Science Plenum

AU231801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Elena Ceausescu," first deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, "at Plenary Session of the National Council of Science and Education" 18 November in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The plenary session of the National Council for Science and Education has examined this year's work to implement the plan provisions in the area of scientific research and education and for 1988 targets.

The proceedings emphasized that, in the few weeks at our disposal before the end of the year, we have to take all necessary measures to ensure the fulfillment of this year's plan provisions. In addition, we have to make proper preparation for next year's plan. In light of tasks put forward at the October plenum of the Party Central Committee and of guidelines and recommendations made on that occasion by the party secretary general, we must ensure that scientific research and education make an increasingly greater contribution to implementing the targets set by the party in such areas as developing and

modernizing the production process, making progress in the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution, and improving all economic and social activities in terms of quality and efficiency.

As was stressed at the recent party Central Committee plenum, a number of positive results have been attained in our country's economic development this year. The material-technical base has continued to expand and be modernized. Progress has been made in better using raw and other materials, and new products have been manufactured with better technical and economic qualities. Larger outputs than last year have been achieved both in industry and agriculture, a fact that brought about a decisive increase in the social product and the national income.

Scientific research also contributed to these achievements. The assimilation of machines and equipment and of materials and products for export has intensified. Efforts to reduce some imports and meet other requirements of the national economy has also increased. The qualitative and technical standard of basic industrial products has improved. The organizational and modernization programs are being applied. In addition, the number of modern technologies that are applied in the production process has increased. The production plan that is being fulfilled with the contribution of research units has, to a certain extent, been exceeded.

However, it must be said that although important achievements have been reached a number of research targets in this year's plan have not been implemented and applied in the production process. This has influenced the proper progress of activity in general. The fact that in some sectors the production plan was not completely fulfilled, that some production units operated below planned parameters, and that planned raw material, fuel, and energy consumption was exceeded in a number of branches of the national economy is the result of shortfalls in research activity.

Similarly, research is also responsible for the fact that programs for the scientific organization and modernization of the production process were not completely implemented.

Although there have been a number of positive results in scientific research, in central institutes, in educational institutes, and in enterprises, these results were not firmly supervised and generally applied throughout the country. If the National Committee for Science and Technology had acted with greater exactness to fulfill its tasks in this respect, the efficiency of research activity in developing and modernizing the production process and in fulfilling the plans and programs would have increased even more.

We must draw all necessary conclusions from our activities and see to it that scientific research—in close cooperation with education and the production process—increases its contribution to solving major problems in fulfilling economic tasks and development plans. In addition, we must see to it that problems in implementing the programs to organize and modernize the production process to a greater extent are solved.

Esteemed comrades, during the plenary session, we discussed and adopted the 1988 draft plan on scientific research and introduced technical progress—as part and parcel of the national plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

The National Committee for Science and Technology and central institutes bear great responsibility in the thorough preparation and implementation of 1988 plan targets. Efforts must focus especially on main targets and problems in fulfilling the production plan, both in industry and agriculture. They must focus on the complete implementation of the programs for scientific organization and modernization as a condition of the greatest importance for the intensive development of the national economy.

As is known, the modernization process includes 1,600 enterprises. Through the implementation of the targets stipulated in the modernization plans and programs for the first stage, a considerable increase in outputs, in labor productivity, and a certain reduction in total costs were achieved. However, these results could have been better had all the targets of these modernization plans been implemented on schedule.

Firm measures have to be taken to make up for all lags. These are needed, in addition, to implement all targets of the programs for organizing and modernizing the production process.

The central commission responsible for the coordination and progress of modernizing production and technologies must constantly check how this activity is carried out. It must also ensure the implementation of all targets stipulated in the modernization programs and make sure that the planned economic effects are achieved. Similarly, the commissions for organizing and modernizing within ministries, central departments, enterprises, and regional level organizations must act with great responsibility. They must act together with research units to apply all measures included in the modernization plans, on schedule, so as to expand and give general application to new technologies, to mechanize and automate systems, to organize the production process on a scientific basis, and to see to it that the whole production process progresses under the best of conditions.

In all branches of the national economy, research must participate directly in implementing the production plan provisions under the most favorable conditions. It must

also contribute directly to the proper organization and improvement of all activities aimed at fulfilling this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan.

We must continue to pay very great attention to ensuring the necessary raw material base of the national economy. More sustained concern is needed to ensure the progress of geological research under favorable conditions—by using new techniques of geophysical research—and to extend this work to new areas and greater depths. This is in order to achieve and exceed the increase in the reserves of crude oil, gas, coal, iron ores and non-metallic ores stipulated in the program for better using and developing the raw material base for 1986-90.

Similarly, scientific research must make a much greater contribution to introducing extraction technologies in the mining industry that will ensure the comprehensive and effective use of all deposits, including those with a low content of useful substances.

An important goal is to increase the final recovery rate in crude oil exploration, which should amount to at least 42 percent in 1988. At the same time, this increase must contribute to increasing the efficiency of drilling at great depth and extracting hydrocarbons at the offshore drilling platform in the Black Sea.

On the basis of conclusions drawn from the party's recent analysis, more determined action is needed to eliminate shortcomings in the energy sector and to ensure the direct and constant participation of scientific and technical research in implementing programs in order to radically improve work in this area. Firm measures are especially required to increase the operational safety of equipment in power plants, especially in coal-fired thermal power plants, so that all energy equipment will produce at planned capacity. More determined action is also necessary to ensure the observance of approved operation norms for power plants, to reduce their own consumption, and to eliminate losses in electrical networks. Research must contribute more effectively to the construction of coal-fired power plants, hydropower plants, and nuclear power plants. It must ensure that the new projects are put into operation on schedule.

At the same time, it is necessary to supervise the complete implementation of the program for new and recoverable energy sources and to apply them in other areas. We must intensify research work in the area of solar energy, biogas, wind and geothermal energy, and in the area of reusable energy resources, which should add more than 9 million tonnes of conventional fuel to our energy base in 1988.

In the processing industry, a target of primary importance for scientific research is the more pronounced modernization of products and technologies. For this purpose, it is necessary to intensify the activity of redesigning currently manufactured products so as to ensure their competitive economic-technical parameters and to make them match the best such products in the world. Scientific and technological research must ensure machines and equipment characterized by lower weight, lower metal consumption, and better resistance and durability in keeping with the highest requirements of modern technology. Research must actively contribute to the proper implementation of the special program for improving the qualitative and technical standard of products.

In the field of metallurgy, research must contribute to perfecting technological processes and to introducing and manufacturing new kinds of steel and other materials, such as special steels and steel alloys characterized by special mechanical and physiochemical qualities.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase the contribution of research to creating iron and steel products that can be highly processed and to introducing new brands of rolled goods and tubes required by nuclear energy, the aviation industry, and other top branches.

Special stress must be placed on modernizing technologies to ensure a metal extraction rate of more than 90 percent.

An essential target is the substantiation and application of technical solutions that are needed to reduce coking coal and energy consumption, the observance of established norms and of exploitation technologies, and the use of all secondary resources.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, research must contribute to promoting technical solutions that will permit a better use of crude oil by ensuring that the amount of white products [produse albe] is 67 percent, as well as natural gas, salt, nonferrous metals, and other raw materials. It is particularly necessary to develop fine and low-tonnage chemistry, to produce special brands of elastomer, polymer, synthetic yarns and fibers, plastics, paper and cardboard, extrapure materials and semiconductors, and to expand and diversify the production of dyes, catalysts, secondary materials, medicines, cosmetics, and other products. Special stress should be placed on renewing high-energy and raw-material consuming technologies, on reducing production costs, and on manufacturing quality products that can compete with those at a world level.

In 1988, more than 60 percent of the heavy equipment and machine-building industry and 67 percent of the electronics and electrical engineering industry must be modernized. In 1988, the utilization index of ferrous metal must total 92.5 percent. This requires sustained concern by researchers with completely implementing the program for the assimilation of products and for modernizing the production process, thus ensuring a better technical standard of technological installations, of machine-tools, engines, electronic components, automation, and of measuring and precision instruments.

In the area of physics and nuclear energy, we must ensure the development of the most modern applications of physics in top sectors of the national economy. We must do this by intensifying research in the area of high-speed neutrons and by working out new technologies to attain materials with special qualities, lasers, monocrystal synthetic materials, superconductive, and other materials. For this purpose, special interdisciplinary collectives must be set up, which will ensure close cooperation and the fulfillment of all tasks.

In the area of the wood-processing industry, research must contribute more actively to cutting consumption per unit, to raising the qualitative standard of products, to improving the finishing of products, and to making better and more efficient use of the wood stock.

Similarly, in light industry, research must make an active contribution to reducing consumption and to raising the quality of products, to modernizing production and technological processes, and to making better use of raw and other materials.

Research must also contribute directly to improving activity in the food industry and to making better use of raw materials by manufacturing a wide range of highly nutritive foodstuffs in keeping with the requirements of scientific and rational nutrition.

In all branches of the national economy, scientific and technical research must ensure the general application of modern techniques and technologies to achieve higher economic-technical indicators and greater efficiency.

Research and design units must directly participate in setting technical norms for material and energy consumption, in ensuring—together with central departments and enterprises—all necessary conditions for the observance of quotas approved in the 1988 program and to further reduce the consumption of raw materials and energy. To observe the norms of this program, research and design units must constantly supervise how these norms are being implemented.

Important tasks are also set for the standardization that must be carried out on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology and in keeping with the new requirements of the national economy. Specifically, it is necessary to examine the list of steel brands in order to reduce the consumption of alloy elements and to ensure the standardization of new brands, including components and subassemblies. The areas for the use of raw and other materials must also be strictly established. As the program to improve the technical and qualitative standard of products stipulates, standardization must bear in mind that products should be manufactured to match the highest requirements of current technology, to reduce costs, and to increase economic efficiency.

It is the duty of research units to increase their contribution to implementing the program for using recoverable and reusable materials. All enterprises must take firm measures to use these resources to a larger extent for production purposes. It is fully possible—and we must see that this is done—to ensure the proper implementation in all areas of the program for recovering materials and of the program for reconditioning and reusing spare parts and subassemblies.

In the area of agriculture, scientific research must contribute to a larger extent to implementing the targets of the new agrarian revolution and to achieving high-quality, secure, and stable agricultural yields, irrespective of variable weather conditions. We must intensify our activity to grow new, more productive, and more resistant varieties of plants and new animal breeds. Agricultural research must participate directly in working out ways and means to reclaim nonproductive areas for agriculture, in implementing the program for irrigation and other agricultural activity, and in the proper regional planning of yields and mechanization of agricultural operations.

More determined measures are necessary to improve the research and design in the area of investments to shorten deadlines for blueprints, reduce material and energy consumption, and to increase the standardization and mechanization rate of work. Research and design play a decisive role in firmly establishing and substantiating the use of various construction solutions and execution technologies, in designing proper production flows, and in reducing investment costs in general. In this respect, research and design institutes must work with greater determination and observe established programs.

Basic research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and in other areas must be carried out in close cooperation with applied research to open new horizons and to participate actively and directly in solving current and future problems of our country's socioeconomic development. Only by closely linking basic research with applied research will Romanian science be able to honorably fulfill its great mission in promoting modern technical progress throughout the economy, thus also increasing its contribution to enriching the treasury of world knowledge.

To effectively solve the great technical and economic problems raised by the modern scientific-technical revolution, the National Committee for Science and Technology, central institutions, and all research units must set up—through closer cooperation with central departments and enterprises—complex collectives of specialists. These specialists must be from research, design, education, and the production process. It is their task to work out the most appropriate solutions and ensure that the latest achievements of science and technology are used in the national economy as soon as possible.

Research has to continue to actively participate in international scientific-technical cooperation and in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries and fulfilling other international cooperation programs. We have concluded agreements for scientific-technical cooperation with a great number of socialist countries, developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries.

The National Committee for Science and Technology, the central institutes, and research units must effectively contribute to the proper implementation of these agreements. They must see to it that this activity will increase its contribution to developing the raw material and energy base, to creating new materials and technologies, and to improving the technical and qualitative parameters of products in general.

By mobilizing its forces and acting in a revolutionary spirit and by constantly concentrating its efforts on the basic and decisive targets of the research and modernization programs, scientific and technical research in our country will constantly increase its contribution. This increased contribution will be to properly implement this year's plan provisions, those of the overall 5-year plan, the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, and the program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Esteemed comrades: work to fulfill the tasks stipulated in the program for ensuring the labor force and perfecting the training of cadres. Education has made and continues to make an important contribution to this. In the 1986-87 academic year, 280,000 workers and specialists were educated for our national economy. They also contributed to improving the training of the labor force in all areas.

The main target that must now concern education is improving the quality of labor force training so as to match the standard of modern technology. To achieve this, it is necessary to constantly place particular stress on further improving educational programs, courses, and handbooks, by including, apart from basic knowledge, the latest achievements of modern science and technology. This ensures the proper theoretical and practical training of young people and an increasingly wider professional and cultural horizon, a fact that will ensure their effective and fruitful integration in the production process and in socioeconomic activity.

The high rate of redesigning products and technologies, the modernization of equipment, installations, and production capacities, and the improved technology of the means of production in general—all this requires a labor force with a high standard of scientific-technical knowledge and thorough and specialized training. The national economy needs highly qualified workers, engineers, and specialists who are capable of mastering and developing modern technology in all areas and who are able to adapt easily to swift changes and to work skillfully in several areas. Under such conditions, the importance of multifaceted qualifications and the constant recycling of all working people is clearly obvious.

Improving labor force training must be achieved through an increasingly closer link between education, research, and production. Numerous positive results have been achieved in this respect, but more determined action is needed to make maximum use of existing conditions and more effectively establish a link between education, research work, and the production process.

The problem of practical training and of producing graduates able to contribute to the positive results in the production process must constantly be the focus of education. In this respect, it is necessary to establish close cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Instruction and the other ministries that—as consumers—are directly interested in the thorough and specialized training of graduates.

In the area of scientific research, special stress must be placed on channeling research within the program for scientific research in such a way that the scientific activity in education will effectively match practical requirements of the national economy.

Schools can and must also increase their educational role and their role of producing people with a scientific-materialist concept about the world and life, with communist, patriotic, and revolutionary convictions, and with an attitude of responsible involvement in the work of all people and in the construction of socialism and communism. Education must constantly take place through work and for work! Their good conduct in the production process, in socioeconomic activity, and in all activities for fulfilling plans and implementing the country's development programs depends on how young people were educated in school in the spirit of discipline, order, and responsibility.

In the future, too, we must proceed from the truth—repeatedly stressed by the party secretary general—according to which science and education constitute elements of the greatest importance for present-day progress. The comprehensively developed socialist society and communist society can be successfully built on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology! Only through intensive scientific research, through proper education, through a thorough training of cadres, workers, engineers, and specialists, and through their constant recycling will we be able to properly fulfill the great tasks and targets for intensively developing the national economy and raising the standard of overall activity so as to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Concerning ourselves with the country's economic development and with the progress of science, education, and culture, our party and state also consistently work to firmly promote a policy of peace and broad international cooperation. Research and education are called on to make their entire contribution to promoting this policy and to make all efforts to establish a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world. Together with all our people, research and education must actively support Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's policy and initiatives to stop the arms race, to move to nuclear and conventional disarmament, to solve conflicts and disputes between states by peaceful means, to eliminate underdevelopment, establish a new world economic order, and to ensure international peace and cooperation.

Guaranteeing peace is a basic condition for proper activity in peace and with positive results. Therefore, everything must be done to safeguard peace and to assert the policy of cooperation, understanding, and peace more vigorously.

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the plenary proceedings of the National Council of Science and Education, the conclusions drawn from discussions, and the measures that will be taken on this basis will raise scientific-technical research and Romanian education to higher levels, and will increase their contribution to the overall activity of the country's socioeconomic development.

Let us ensure that scientific research and education—like all our people—welcome the party's national conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with more important achievements!

Let us do all we can to fulfill this year's plan provisions and those of the overall 5-year plan. These are the programs for the homeland's comprehensive development adopted by the 13th RCP Congress. Let us resolutely implement our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy for cooperation and peace in the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

Egyptian Reportage on Ceausescu Visit

For Egyptian media coverage of the visit of President Ceausescu to the Arab Republic of Egypt and his meetings with President Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 23 November Middle East *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Gorbachev To Visit SFRY 'Soon'

LD242236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG)—Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic confirmed in the Federal Assembly today that Soviet Party Leader Mikhail Gorbachev will soon visit Yugoslavia.

The exact date of the visit has not been determined yet, but it is expected to take place either late this year or early in 1988, said Dizdarevic.

Preparations for the visit have already started. A group of Soviet experts are due here to make all the necessary preparations together with senior Yugoslav officials for an efficacious and successful course of the visit.

Replying to a delegate's question, Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia has a 1.4 billion dollar trade surplus with the Soviet Union, which has a limiting effect on their trade.

Papers 'Ask for Resignation of FEC'

Slovene Papers Report

AU241110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 87 p 2

[J.P. report: "Ljubljana DNEVNIK and Slovene Edition of KOMUNIST on Criticizing the FEC in Connection With the Anti-Inflation Program: Populist Formulas"]

[Excerpts] In a flood of discussions, statements, articles and "commentaries" which reject the proposed anti-inflation program and ask for the resignation of the FEC, Ljubljana *Dnevnik* of 7 November and the latest issue of the Slovene edition of *Komunist* publish articles, which point out the shortcomings of the proposed measures, but also indicate the key causes of why one marks time and the harm of one-way euphoric criticism.

Milan Meden, chief editor of *Dnevnik*, in an article entitled "Training at One's Own Doorstep," says among other things: [passage omitted]

"Let us not just 'theorize': it is not difficult to speak out against the FEC in Ljubljana, Tolmin, Radovljica, and some other places. It would be much more appropriate if, for instance, the entire policy in Ljubljana would in an obvious way make its contribution to demonstrating to some bankers in the Ljubljana Bank regarding the Agrokomerc affair they are no less innocent than a child caught pushing its finger into an electric socket... It is easier to attack the social elements of the FEC program than to assure that the Trade Unions in Ljubljana (and not only the militia!) know what is to be done about our down-and-outs over the winter. [passage omitted]

"Let us suppose that Mikulic resigns. Has the 'sleeping beauty' of Slovenia a candidate to propose? Croatia already had this post. Would Montenegro, Macedonia, or Serbia offer a candidate? Has Kosovo got one? Vojvodina? We all pretend to be happy to travel together, but some think of going to the south, and others to the north... If within this schizoid ideological formula we topple this president, it will not be May tomorrow (because it is November). Anyhow, 'my' worthy and vociferous Slovenes and others, 'we' have once toppled our government, and what happened?

"When I read the program for combating inflation, I gave it the thumbs-down. I assert, however: as long as the field is as it is, it will yield more weeds than corn. And in order that the broom may become more effective, it will have to train more conscientiously at its own doorstep." [passage omitted]

Under the title, "Not Enough Involvement," *Komunist* notes that a competition in criticizing the proposed program and demanding that the FEC should resign is in fashion. It points out in this connection that numerous criticisms are not disputable in themselves, but the question arises whether it is really necessary that we spend our energy and precious time on repeating, for uncountable times, the same assessments and statements, instead of devoting ourselves to the creation of an anti-inflation program that is indispensable and that will help us to at least to begin to seriously grapple with inflation and the real causes of the economic crisis. The anti-inflation program which is necessary, *Komunist* says, cannot and must not be only a program of the "federal" or "Mikulic's" government, but must be a program of all the Yugoslavs and must be binding for all. [passage omitted]

In connection with the frequent demands that the FEC should resign, *Komunist* points out that instead of competing in how to criticize "the government," it would be more correct and productive if those who believe that the FEC should resign would request in the SFRY Assembly, in conformity with the constitutional provisions, that a debate on confidence in the FEC be held, for the present competition in criticizing the FEC does more harm than good to our society.

POLITIKA Reports Demands

AU182121 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian15 Nov 87 p 7

[Zvonko Logar article: "Demands for Resignation"]

[Text] The fate of a government in our country has never been so tied to one document as it has recently been tied to 100 or so measures that are supposed to check inflation. The public's sensitivity is understandable: The crisis has been going for far too long for its consequences not to leave anybody indifferent.

For the first time the FEC has been completely openly asked to resign. Individual press articles aside, such a call recently made by the Ljubljana City Trade Union was not far from receiving the form of an official initiative.

Resignation as a possible way out had also been mentioned during the Milka Planinc Government, but Branko Mikulic is the first Yugoslav premier since the war who has been publicly asked whether he thought of doing that. Dissatisfied with his refusal to decide on this move, some people are using almost any reason to ask him the same question or to remind him of this possibility.

Politicians and public life personalities in general decide to resign, as a rule, when they are convinced that the task are face is beyond their capabilities, or when they think that circumstances are not favorable to fully use their abilities. Apart from that, this kind of gesture could clear the ground for the arrival of a person or a team which, in given circumstances, would be able to improve the situation. In all these cases the decision to withdraw from the public scene is an act of dignity.

Although recently we had more resignations that ever before, their number is still symbolic, considering the depth of our crisis. As far as the FEC is concerned, the departure of the present team may provide the public with a certain psychological satisfaction, but would hardly change anything. This would probably be more of a gesture that is interesting as a precedent rather than a serious step toward ending the crisis.

Most often, those who are asking for the resignation have in mind the insufficient guarantees that the FEC's current package of measures will check inflation and sort out the situation in the economy. They are of the opinion that Mikulic's team is not capable of doing it, that he is too administration-inspired, and that his style could be criticized on a number of counts.

All this may be correct to some extent. The government could, most certainly, consist of more capable people. But if their hands were tied, they would not be able to do anything either. It looks as if this crucial aspect has almost been ignored.

If we peep behind the political scene, we will very quickly see that things are just like that. Before facing the delegates, the FEC must—according to some unwritten political rule—defend the correctness of all its more important policies before the state presidency and the party presidium. If they grant it a "pass," then the government will "clash" in the Assembly with the representative of the mighty republics and provinces who are authorized to assess what is and what is not in the interest of their republics or provinces. This usually ends in compromises in which the government—in order to have at least some things adopted—makes, as a rule, concessions to partial interests. To show that things are really like that, one can illustrate this with some differences between the first and the second versions of the current package of measures. Because of the continual tensions of this kind, the public is under the impression that the country is permanently on the edge of a political crisis.

The most natural thing would be to establish a practice according to which, after reaching an agreement on the basic ideas and directions of necessary changes or reforms, the government is left to transform them into regulations and decisions without any interference. Some people are even of the opinion that, in a case like that, it would be good if the government consisted mainly of experts and if the assembly could interfere only if the experts came up with a ruling that is not in accord with the previously made political agreement, or if it deviates from the meaning of adopted ideas. Of course, it is with the condition that the possibility of interpreting the basic ideas concerning necessary changes differently is avoided right from the beginning. This would therefore constitute the correct prerequisite for the real responsibility of the government. Then, if it does not respect what has been adopted as the basic direction or idea, it could be asked to resign.

Unfortunately, things are different in our country. Even if a package of measures, such as the package that was discussed at length by the SFRY Assembly delegates, is adopted, this could still be blocked if there is no unanimous agreement with the legal form of the previously accepted idea. What the majority thinks does not matter any more: The fate of the decision depends on one or possibly two republics which were against it even during the process of adopting the idea in principle. So, why was enormous social energy spent on previously reaching a majority decision?

Seen in this light, some hitherto traditional ideas of unitarianism or centralism as one republic's way of imposing its will have been completely overcome. If consensus is a compulsory form through which decisions of the importance for the whole of the country are made, every federal unit of ours that is not ready for political consultations can behave in a unitarian way.

Obligatory ministers' terms of office exist in other countries in the world. But if one reaches an impasse, other countries offer more reliable constitutional ways out of it. Of course, in our country the assembly could be dissolved if, after the prescribed procedure, no general agreement can be reached. But this does not have to and most often will not affect those in the republics and provinces who are directing the Yugoslav political scene and the events in it.

In moments like this, others are leaving decisions to the electorate, and calling direct elections. But if in our country there was no other way of reaching an agreement in the assembly, then this matter would most probably be solved politically in the bodies on whose door federalization has already knocked and in which, as time goes by, it will be increasingly difficult to reach accords.

Despite all this, one very strong, let us call it a political lobby, continues to assert that there is nothing in our system that needs changing.

Paper Comments on FEC Inflation Measures

AU241258 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 87 p 7

[Zvonko Logar commentary: "Freeze"]

[Excerpts] Yugoslavs read in the papers yesterday morning something that has been a public secret for a long time: prices and earnings have been frozen. Thus, after a 3-day debate in the SFRY Assembly on the government anti-inflation package, the decision on the freeze was the main news for the majority of ordinary people who experience the economic situation chiefly through their own experience and measure it by the yardstick of their own opportunities.

A significant move was made in this operation: at the same time as the freeze was introduced, prices were increased in energy, transportation, and agriculture. [passage omitted]

The days that lie ahead of us will show whether and to what extent the price corrections achieve the desired economic goals. However, it is certain even now that some price increases will affect both the economy and family budgets quite drastically, more drastically than had they been introduced a few years ago. This may also be an occasion for pondering the price of postponements, hesitation, and indecision in such cases.

According to FEC calculations, the price corrections adopted will increase producer prices by about 24 percent, retail prices 18 percent, and the cost of living 16 percent. This latest blow of inflation should not affect exports, because it was decided that the dinar should be devalued by the same percentage against all hard currencies. [passage omitted]

When a freeze is resorted to as one of the possible therapies against inflation, and price relations are corrected at the same time, as a rule, an attempt is made to get special financial support from outside. If this is forthcoming, the money obtained in this way is applied at production points that could, because of the lack of equilibrium between supply and demand, have an inflationary effect once prices are unfrozen. This could, thus, disturb the set price parities. In our case, such support has not been assured, and according to statements by responsible people in the FEC, one should not expect the presaged rescheduling of Yugoslav debts so soon, either. When one bears in mind the fact that even by establishing more suitable relations in distribution one cannot count on a spectacular increase in accumulation funds, the question arises of how much realism there is in the expectation that the freeze will end and prices will be formed freely next year.

After all, high inflation and rapid price rises in our country are a consequence of deeper disturbances and, above all, perhaps the product of a system that does not inspire the people in the economy to act rationally in an economic sense. It is not for nothing that reserves are expressed against the thesis that it is necessary to allocate more for accumulation. It is beyond dispute that a society that thinks of its future must invest in development. The thing is that in a self-managing society this motive should be the deepest interest of the producers, and should not be imposed by the state. If we had an appropriate economic system, the producer, as a good businessman, would always know how to invest money well, without the tutelage of the state. Until we have such a system, the outcome of such undertakings as we have just embarked upon remains highly uncertain.

There are indications that something will change in the economic system. Are we really prepared for a somewhat more revolutionary change in the relationship between the state and the economy?

This question remains open even after the latest package of measures.

VJESNIK on 'Inconsistent' FEC Measures

AU241808 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 87 p 4

[Predrag Tasic commentary: "Whose Program Is It?"]

[Excerpts] After the conclusion of a long, exhausting bargaining session in the SFRY Assembly, a colleague approached me on Saturday evening and quoted the following aphorism on the latest creation of the government and delegates: "Your work is really original, it does not resemble anything." After this, one really does not need to say anything more. [passage omitted]

The government could now use the excuse that it cannot stabilize the economy because it is not allowed to carry out any concept in its entirety. This is only partially true. The meaning lies in the fact that the FEC does not know exactly what it should do. First it advocates one thing, then another, which also encourages inflationary expectations in the economy. An obvious example of this (although not the only one) is the correction of price disparities of the basic industrial branches and the infrastructure. [passage omitted]

A similar lack of a clear vision is also evident in the government's decision to retain a "floating" rate of exchange on the dinar even after the price "freeze." [passage omitted]

Is it not really the aim of the FEC and of the SFRY Assembly to prepare and implement an efficient stabilization program? What is one to say to the FEC when it strives not to tie its fate to the preparation of the Anti-Inflation Program, but to prepare, if need be, two, three, or who knows how many new and different programs? Now when the program has been pushed through, the FEC comes up with the statement that this

is a "general Yugoslav program," which actually means that the whole country, and not the government, will be blamed for its possible failure!

As for the SFRY Assembly delegates, it would be very useful for them (and for all of us) had they, at the time they began their term, read the speech by Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, made when the report on the 4-year work of Milka Planinc's government was being adopted. Noting that the FEC and the SFRY Assembly had not succeeded in realizing the key tasks, Trifunovic asked what the reason was and gave the following answer: "The chief reason for all this is that we did not relieve those who failed to carry out their own proposals and programs, self-managing agreements, and social accords, and that we were not relieved because of nonimplementation of our own decisions, resolutions, goals, and tasks. This would be my message to the new delegates and voters, or rather to the grass roots."

Had this message fallen on good ground, what happened in the SFRY Assembly would not have happened, and we would not have a "packet" of measures that is condemned to failure in advance because of its inconsistencies.

Yugoslav Assembly President on Role of FEC

LD232233 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Marjan Rozic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, in his interview with the Ljubljana *Delavska Enotnost*, said that the FEC would find it easier to carry out its duties if it lent support more directly to the delegate assembly and operated in it. Rozic also thinks that the FEC cannot be expected to prepare a good, operative, and committed program, while a knife is held at its throat, as he put it, and the government is being asked to resign. This is introducing disquiet, makes one feel uneasy, and gives rise to indecision.

Rozic believes that the point is not whether one should attack or defend the FEC. We must ask it—and this is a commitment of the Yugoslav Assembly—to discharge its constitutional duties. The essential thing is that everyone, and this applies especially to the FEC, should discharge his tasks in a responsible manner and be held accountable directly to the delegate assemblies and the Yugoslav assembly for its work, its results, and its shortcomings, Rozic stressed.

He then said that the delegates in the assembly have a great responsibility and restricted decision-making opportunities. Poorly prepared materials, constant time shortages, inadequate opportunities to prepare work guidelines, and the politization of issues being decided on are all, according to Rozic, obstacles that work against the ability of the delegates to make decisions in a professional way and not by using a veto.

Rozic stresses that when changing the Constitution the greatest social attention should be paid to the tendencies that ensure the operation of economic laws and affirm a unified market. The same goes for good work and good economic management.

Some people want even more statism, or at least its legalization. These people want the division of power within the existing framework and within the context of the existing sources of crisis, stressed Rozic. He believes that the equality of our nations and nationalities alone can help create and develop self-management and federal Yugoslavia. He also believes that in this way alone can the nations jointly decide how, in their own and joint interests, they can settle some issues in the federation. This is why any nationality question and intranational relations action or the acquisition of national interests exclusively along a class basis would be a slap in the face of self-managing Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities.

Trade Union Presidium Discusses FEC Measures

AU241442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 87 p 1

[B. Grbic report: "The Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation Council Adopts Amendments to the Associated Labor Law Proposal: Earning from Work"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Nov—The Trade Union Federation supports only those changes to the Associated Labor Law that are based on the existing constitutional provisions. Therefore it is unacceptable that the Draft Bill on Amendments to the Associated Labor Law ties the personal income earned on the basis of current labor to revenue (meaning that it would be counted as a cost). If only the second part of earnings (on the basis of business operations and management of social resources) were to be paid out of net revenue, it would remain unclear how one could ensure that the gross personal income would constitute a unified whole and as such be made dependent on the rate of accumulation.

This is the essence of the explanation of one of about 20 amendments to the Bill on Associated Labor that were drafted by the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council today, concluding its discussion of this document. [passage omitted]

We Expect no Applause [subhead]

At the beginning of the session, the members of the Presidium included in the agenda a report on the latest decisions by the SFRY Assembly. Marija Todorovic made the opening remarks about the anti-inflationary program and the new laws, stressing that the Trade Union Federation has great responsibilities in implementing the agreed policy; it ranges from informing the workers to concrete actions to increasing production and income in collectives.

The warning was uttered in the short discussion (by Ivo Bilandzija) that it must not be expected that workers will now applaud. On the contrary, although personal incomes in the economy have not been frozen, the opportunities for them to grow are rather restricted by other measures. The trade unions must be prepared for increased workers dissatisfaction, for it is well known what the application of the laws on annual accounts and rescue means.

The trade unions have actively participated in the creation of new measures and "we chose the lesser of two evils" (Zvonimir Hrabar). The elimination of price differences will hurt many collectives and one should be prepared to alleviate new crisis situations in the economy.

Citizens View FEC Decisions on Price Hikes

Worries At Price Increases

AU241113 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 87 p 6

[S. Ristic report: "Price Increases Will Not Halt Inflation"]

[Text] All prices will be frozen after the prices increase for electricity, railroad fares, bread, cooking oil, sugar, and gasoline... This interview conducted on Belgrade streets and at the Jugopetrol gas station shows what citizens think about this FEC decision. "What is all this leading to? Until now I have been on 'subsistence level,' when I have had to buy my transportation season ticket, but now I shall have to ask for help to pay for electricity. Fortunately I am single, and so will get by somehow. But what about the worker who is bringing up 2 or 3 school-age children on a hundred thousand? Nobody in our government seems to have asked themselves this... We must not fool ourselves into thinking that raising prices will stop inflation. What the FEC is doing is merely juggling figures, adding on zeros. I am afraid that we may be heading one day for a crisis like that of 1929," worried Dragutin Jovanovic, pensioner on 29 Praska Street in Belgrade.

"Instead of relaxing today, I am hurrying to fix a shelf, as you see. I cannot feed my wife, children, and grandchild on a pension of 75,000 dinars," complained Miodrag Nesanovic of Nedeljko Cabrinovic Street. He also added that he was more annoyed that goods in stores had been hidden before price increases of this kind than at the already commonplace "wild price increases."

Zarko Pavlic, lecturer at the Technical Communications College in Belgrade also had to make many sacrifices. His comment on the latest increases was simply: "How nice of our government."

"This is a quite normal increase following the fall of the dinar. It is a big mistake to think that this can stop inflation. It is far from economic logic," thought Dr Vladimir Vukcevic from the Faculty of Medicine.

"Misery and grief. That is all I can or want to say, said the taxi driver," Dragoljub Todorovic.

"I am not much affected by the price increase because I live and work in New York. I am more affected by the fact that we say one thing and do another. I came to Yugoslavia in April, encouraged by Branko Mikulic's talk with our rich migrant workers. I intended to invest the capital I have saved in America in a video rental store. However I had to give up after several months of futile argument with city officials and our administration. I am going back to where I can work and earn a living," said Vladimir Nestorovic.

Miroslav Vasic from Cerko said that only work can rescue us from the crisis and halt galloping inflation. But we still cannot grasp this. For years we have not invested in the production sector, but have even been spending what we have borrowed from other people for our personal needs.

"I would love to know who will benefit from the money from the gasoline price rise. We know it will not be Jugopetrol. Now gasoline is 700 dinars, when it used to be 460. That is too much. Customers are bitter. This morning many of them went away cursing, without buying a single liter of gasoline," said Predrag Mundja, attendant at the Jugopetrol gas station in Blagoje Parovic Street in Belgrade.

Belgrade Consumers Interviewed

AU241919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 87 p 6

[B. Trbojevic: "Confusing Price Increases"]

[Text] From conversations with consumers on Belgrade streets on the FEC's latest measures (the price freeze and imposition of a ceiling on earnings), one can clearly conclude that people are confused, dissatisfied, not willing to talk, and are asking how long will all this last.

Milorad Veselinovic, shop assistant in the Centroprom, was very brief:

"I will buy what I can, and will live how I must. There are two of us working, supporting four children, and it is not easy. I am not in the position and do not want to comment on what I think about all this."

Ljiljana Otasevic, shop assistant from Belgrade, bared her soul. Her four-member family lives on her income (150,000 dinars a month) and her husband's pension (103,000 dinars).

"It has never been this difficult before," she said. "How long are they going to let prices go up? All my income goes to rent, utilities, and transportation. What will we live on?"

Dragutin Markovic, pensioner of 131 Lenin Boulevard in New Belgrade:

"The burden of new price increases is too heavy for pensioners and ordinary workers. The rise in the prices of some foodstuffs and the announced increases in the price of utilities will be followed by an increase in the prices of all food products on the market. There are three of us living on 200,000 dinars. The FEC's measures are justified to some extent. I am bitter because nobody is interested in how the working class lives. If only these prices would stay at this level for another year or two. But I do not believe they will."

Dusan Djordjevic, electrician in the Unis work organization:

"I am single and have a reasonable income, but I find these price increases difficult to bear. I do not know how my colleagues who have children cope. Everything is too expensive. Although I live in a socially owned apartment, I can hardly cover my expenses. Whether the measures are good or bad, I do not know."

Darinka Slovic, economist:

"My husband, who is a graduate engineer, and I earn an average of 650,000 to 700,000 dinars a month. We have two children and somehow manage. But we do not know what will happen later, after the new increases (in the price of utilities) are revealed. One must start somewhere to stabilize the economy. I welcome the FEC's measures but I know it will not be easy."

Vildana Ercegovic, a clerk with the Antituberculosis Center at Zvezdara:

"I earn about 150,000 dinars a month, my husband slightly more. We have two school-age children. We are somehow stretching our income from the beginning to the end of the month. We do not go out. No cinema, theater, or bars. I sew and knit myself. One price increase causes another. These FEC measures should have been introduced earlier. They would have been more effective before."

Many bitter citizens of Belgrade did not want to know about this conversation. A secretary in the federal administration said: "I read in a Swiss paper that Yugoslavs' savings are so great that their foreign currency savings could easily settle all of Yugoslavia's debts."

Kosovo Province Comment

AU242107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 87 p 3

[R.B. and S.H. report: "After the Ice—a New Flood?"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Nov—According to the decision of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the price of goods and services of interest to the province will remain at their 1 October level. This does not include the price of services, intertown transport, the price of school textbooks, daily newspapers, radio and television licenses, and compulsory insurance for motor vehicles. The executive councils of communal assemblies will make decisions on stabilizing the prices of all goods and services of interest to their communes at the present level.

This is the official reaction in Kosovo after the FEC's latest intervention measures.

Unofficially, however, different comments have been heard among the Kosovo public. Some maintain that it was time for something to be done to halt a further deepening of the economic crisis, while others say that the temporary FEC measures will make prices jump even higher after the "freeze" and create even greater chaos and confusion.

Whatever, the working people and citizens of Kosovo are worried. We are not interested in sailing boats and yachts, according to many in Pristina. Of all the increases which have followed the measures, particularly worrisome were changes in the price of flour, bread, milk, oil, and sugar which directly influence the standard of living. An increase in these prices will worsen even more the living standard of the population of the province where the personal incomes are the lowest in the country. (passage omitted)

Workers comment in different ways on the latest FEC measures. Some say that they are a necessary evil and that it had to come to this, while others think that yet again no account has been taken of those who live on 100,000 dinars a month.

In front of the building of the Ramiz Sadiku construction and industrial combine we met a group of workers who were vociferously discussing all this. One of the group said:

"I earn 70,000 dinars. I have electric heating and I've figured out that I'll need 50,000 dinars just for this bill. Where the rest will come from, I don't dare think about".

The others were saying similar things and Slobodan Stefanovic, a worker in the Kosovo electricity generating industry, said:

"It all looks to me like the workers are again going to bear the brunt of it. It is easy for those who earn 4 or 5 times more than me, they can pay for the more expensive electricity, bread and milk. Many of my friends and I are wondering how we can provide the most basic things in this situation. I don't dare dream about luxuries."

FEC Views Financing Education, Health Care

LD240223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT23 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—At a session held today and presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC discussed a report on the problems of financing sociopolitical activities whose income has been limited by the intervention law for this year. In view of the fact that the growth rate of the comparable income for the period from January to September is lower by around 11.4 percent, the FEC endorsed the proposal for changing the currently valid intervention law, since at the time of adopting this law, the growth of comparable income was not known. This growth rate is compared to the rate for the first 3 months of this year, on the basis of which the harmonization of the growth of the income of sociopolitical communities and self-managing communities of interest has been carried out.

The proposed change, which will be sent to the Yugoslav Assembly, would improve the material position of education and health services. The growth of income in these two activities alone, by the end of the year, will be coordinated in accord with the rate of growth of comparable income for the period from January to September. This is without a 10-percent decrease, as was established by the intervention law. The reason for the proposed change lies in the fact that the changes in the prices of products and services, which play a more significant part in the business expenses of these activities, have brought about the weakening of their economic position and difficulties in satisfying joint needs of working people and citizens.

Milosevic Asks 'What Can Be Done?'

LD241149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 24 Nov

[Excerpt] Nis, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—On the agenda for our society and its policy there is now: What can be done and what should we do to leave these difficult times behind us; so that families can live on what they earn and the economy can reproduce; so that issues in education, science, health, and culture can be resolved; so that the young have brighter prospects; and so that pensioners do not have to think about whether they are going to receive their pensions in advance or in arrears. This was stressed today by Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium President Slobodan Milosevic, in talks at the Nis machine-building enterprise. The discussions were also attended by representatives of the sociopolitical life of NIS and the surrounding region.

Assessing that finding a solution to the crisis is the most urgent task, Milosevic said that we have no right to speak about how we cannot do everything at once, or overnight, about how it is a process, how patience is necessary, and so on. We could have said this when things started developing negatively several years ago, at the very start of the crisis. Today, said Milosevic, we must do everything that can be done immediately.

Having pointed out that the most vital changes must be carried out at the federal level, while respecting the realities and interests of all sections of society, Milosevic assessed that the policy of economic stabilization, which we decided on almost unanimously, is not being achieved.

Resistance to this policy has led to problems in the economy and in society becoming even greater. For this reason, Milosevic stressed, the final moment has come for making decisive steps in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization. The measures that the FEC has now adopted were unavoidable, although they should have been introduced as long ago as 1983, had there been unity in the country.

Now these measures are high price that we have to pay today for the lack of unity and the 4 years of incomplete and inconsistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The significance of this action is that while these extraordinary measures are in force all conditions in the system and in policy must be defined so that high inflation will not renew itself.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium president drew attention to the fact that through these measures both the FEC and the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and thus all the republics and provinces, have undertaken a great responsibility. This action is a drastic one and it will either bring results or new solutions and new people will have to be found.

Stressing that people accept extraordinary measures only if they really represent the beginning of a consistent and resolute implementation of the strategy for finding a way out of the crisis, Milosevic said that now literally every hour and minute must be made use of for essential changes.

The economic situation of the country is so serious that an opportunity to resit the examination on reforming the economic system and on rational economic policy may not present itself.

As far as our republic is concerned, stressed Milosevic, we will do everything to consistently implement the long-term program of economic stabilization, conscious of our responsibilities in the framework of collective decision-making in the federation.

Speaking about ways out of the crisis, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium president said that an increase in income can be realized without waiting for great moves that will come with changes in the economic and political system.

He added that we must change our relationship toward work and rewards. On this path we must face up to our own opportunism and the policy of apathy and idleness.

Speaking in support of an increase in exports and adaptation to the world market, Milosevic stressed that through our inner reserves, restructuring, new programs, new markets, and a new relationship toward self-management we will succeed in placing the weight of social reproduction and decision-making in the economy on the producers of goods. This means transferring decision-making about social affairs as a whole.

Speaking about the role of the state, Milosevic stressed that it should no longer be the source for supplementary investment resources, resources for covering losses, and similar things, but that conditions should be ensured for economic activity that will encourage creative work, creativity, the application of science, and the more rapid turnover of social resources.

Milosevic noted that the state must carry out its own modernization on all levels as soon as possible, ensuring with a smaller apparatus the better realization of its functions. At the same time he stressed that over 70,000 employees in the sociopolitical communities of the SR of Serbia represent a huge burden and expense for the volume of work that is objectively carried out. The LC, said Milosevic, should be the initiator of new relations, against passivity, apathy, and irresponsibility and for mobility, responsibility, and differentiation on this basis. Having stated that one of the conditions for a way out of the crisis is a change in the Constitution, Milosevic said that the changes to the Serbian Constitution had entered the discussion phase, which is the subject of political disquiet among the public. Our responsibility to reach a solution as soon as possible that will be an expression of the needs and interests of the people is thus even greater. Because the matter of the Constitution is a matter for the people and not for the leadership.

If anything is sacred then it is the right of the people to live well and in peace from the results of their work without exploting or humiliating other nations and other people. Furthermore, stressed Milosevic, only complete political blindness or evil intentions could refuse to see what has happened in Serbia as a state, to national defense and international cooperation due to lack of remorse in a part of Serbia, in a situation when Serbia was deprived of these duties. [sentence as received]

The blockade of a positive outcome on the basis of vetoes cannot be an argument for communists that will stop them in the struggle not just for changing the Constitution but also for all changes that bring our country out of crisis and enable even more rapid socialist and democratic development.

For this reason, said Milosevic, I am convinced that we will, through democratic proceedings and via the regular organizations, reach a solution that is in accordance with the policy and orientation of the LC.

Speaking about the Eighth Session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, Milosevic stressed that this session was the beginning of the liquidation of the policy of putting off problems, of not respecting agreements, of apathy regarding others, a policy that was one of the fundamental causes of our crisis.

Having emphasized that the eighth session is very much in evidence, not just in party circles but also in the widest public circles of our republic, Milosevic said that it finds support, and that in all environments demands are being expressed that differentiation should be carried out to the end.

Some people obliquely direct criticisms at us that the Serbian Central Committee was concerned only with itself at that session, and not with the problems of development, economic crisis, Kosovo, and the Constitution.

It is not a matter of debate that in Serbia the economic crisis is growing, that problems in Kosovo are serious, that discussions and preparations for changing the Constitution are taking place tempestuously, but the Serbian LC, the Serbian LC Central Committee, has the economic crisis, Kosovo, and the Constitution permanently on its agenda. We all know this, but we also know that we are not resolving these problems, or that we are resolving them so slowly as to provoke even greater rage among those who elected us and entrusted us with the the task of tackling the difficulties that society has at this moment. For this reason, therefore, at the Central Committee session we had also to look at ourselves, to discuss among ourselves openly and publicly, who at this difficult time can carry his burden and lead the battle for better days and who cannot.

In this way we establish the unity that is essential for us in resolving the crisis in the economy, the situation in Kosovo, and everything else in society that is waiting for a solution, said Milosevic. He added that it was precisely this session that was so long, so public and democratic, which showed the true face of our crisis.

We, comrades, were not united. By the time conclusions were adopted we somehow reached unity, but only slowly and with difficulty. However, in implementing these conclusions our paths have diverged. Some obviously made the calculation: how would they themselves fare in that battle, and they entered only into those battles where they thought they had nothing to lose. Can a battle be fought in which, above all, one is protecting ones own hide? As this nation knows, such a battle is not won.

Thus, the essence of the policy that we must now lead is that, in resolving the economic crisis, the Kosovo situation, and the constitutional changes, as well as the most important social problems of serbia, united and resolute people should gather together in the responsible functions and in the whole LC, said the President of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium in a conversation in the NIS machine-building enterprise. [passage omitted]

Belgrade Radio, TV Editor Dismissed
LD241935 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, at its session today, dismissed Mihailo Eric from his post of the editor-in-chief of Belgrade Radio and Television current affairs programs. The dismissal follows it was explained, a number of biased and untruthful reports for which Mihailo Eric, as editor-in-chief, was responsible. The reports were assessed as a flagrant attempt at misinforming and politically manipulating the public.

At the same session Predrag Vitas, hitherto deputy editor-in-chief, was appointed acting editor-in-chief of Belgrade radio and television current affairs programs.

Zagreb Explains Skopje Worker Demonstrations
LD231406 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Last week was marked in Macedonia by worker strikes in about 15 work collectives and extraordinary sessions, forums and organizations. The protest was halted by satisfying the demand for increased personal incomes and other measures adopted under pressure and that could have led this republic into an even more difficult position. From Skopje, Marija Damjanovska reports:

[Damjanovska] However much the protest by Skopje iron and steel workers is now being portrayed as a spontaneous reaction only against low personal incomes, it must be recognised that the huge column of workers that marched, with dignity, for a full 7 km through the streets of Skopje and then either stood or sat in heavy rain in front of the Macedonian Assembly had the characteristic of a social and political demonstration. (?The demonstrators) simply boiled over at patiently having to submit to all the strange changes in the economic system, which inexorably drag them along, although they are working well. Why is it, a worker asked from the rostrum of the Assembly, that we have, on average, better production but earn half as much as iron and steel workers in Jesenice? Because, in addition to the price discrepancies that have not been removed even by the new prices, raw materials from Macedonia are 6 percent cheaper. Yet because of high inflation this has no financial impact. On the other hand, the economy's expenditure for general and joint consumption is larger and larger. There are insufficient funds for financial consolidation, and funds for the undeveloped regions reach their destination slowly and are hampered by regulations and inflation. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, the confrontation between workers and management in the republic shows how great is the gulf and alienation in the politics of associated labor. Many problems could have been resolved much earlier and in a much less painful way if there had been greater cooperation, analysis, and good sense, and less indifference, inertia, and blind implementation of the regulations. The atmosphere is currently calm—the question is how long this will last—and it is complicated by the confusion over the increase in or freezing of the prices of basic and essential foods.

Banovici Factory Workers Strike For More Pay
LD202033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Banovici, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Today, 103 production workers out of the 420 workers employed at the Helios Domestic Appliances Factory in Banovici went on strike over the calculation of personal incomes, the average of which should have been 118,000 dinars. An increase in personal incomes of 100 percent is being sought, despite the fact that last month, production was 35 percent below the plan, and the collective is operating at a loss. Over a 9-month period, this loss amounted to 512 million dinars. Strikers in the first shift were joined by all 40 production workers in the second shift. Employees who do not work in accordance with norms remained on the sidelines.

During a series of meetings held today no solution was found. On Monday, the Executive Committee of the Banovici Municipal Assembly will discuss the situation in the Helios factory.

Stambolics 'Incompatible' With Position
AU250956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Within the trend of demanding more specific responsibility, which is a general demand of Belgrade LC organizations and one of the basic messages of the eighth session of Serbian LC Central Committee, a large number of basic LC organizations in Belgrade, working collectives, local communities, institutions in the noneconomic sector, and the sessions of action conferences and communal political aktivs asked the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium a number of questions that boil down to the following: What is the orientation of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium toward the fact that, in his letter to the City Committee Presidium, Comrade Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, gave unprincipled support to Dragisa Pavlovic immediately before the public session of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium discussing the matter.

In connection with questions and critical remarks addressed to it, the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium announces that at its session held on 24 November, within the discussion about the contents and course of the debate held at the Belgrade LC after the Eighth Serbian LC Central Committee Session, it discussed this issue too and adopted the following stands:

The Belgrade LC City Committee is of the opinion—something that was expressed in the debate at the Eighth Serbian LC Central Committee Session—that Comrade Ivan Stambolic's act of sending a secret letter to this Presidium to be read at the closed meeting of the Presidium before a public session was an attempt to use the pressure of the authority of his official position and to prevent the public debate on Dragisa Pavlovic's responsibility which had to be held at the Belgrade LC. Although members of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium had known about the close relations between Stambolic and Pavlovic before, they still could not understand that in his biased support Stambolic would go so far as that and come into conflict with LC principles. The Presidium particularly disagrees with the method of sending that letter, which exerts pressure on this Presidium, and which said that if it failed to follow Ivan Stambolic's advice he would demand that Serbian LC Central Committee plenum give its judgment and put an end to the matter. Members of the City Committee Presidium, faced with the fact that they are responsible for their work to the City Committee and the Belgrade LC membership, could not at that time and still cannot agree with such political views and behavior of Comrade Ivan Stambolic, who did great damage to the process of democratization and the public reputation of the LC.

In that respect the members of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium support the action of a group of comrades from the City Committee who approached the Presidium of the City Committee and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia with a letter and demanded an urgent discussion on this kind of behavior by the president of the Serbian Presidency. The letter informed the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia not only about Ivan Stambolic's letter, but also about the resolute condemnation of his behavior by some members of the Presidium of the City Committee. Approaching the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia in this way prevented, among other things, possible manipulation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia itself.

Considering the position into which the Presidium of the City Committee was put by Ivan Stambolic's letter and the fact that during the still ongoing debates in the basic LC organizations in Belgrade, this conduct must be criticized and the consequences must be taken. Regarding Ivan Stambolic's conduct and behavior in a critical way, the Presidium of the Belgrade LC City Committee concluded that, by this move, Ivan Stambolic had lost the necessary standing among the communists and that this move was morally and politically incompatible with the post of president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

The Presidium of the LC City Committee also discussed the situation that has arisen as the result of the letter sent to the LC of Serbia by Bogdan Bogdanovic, which, before it was received by the members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, was published in some newspapers, clearly creating a negative effect and political damage. What Bogdan Bogdanovic really wanted remains to be explained within the LC organs, but it is clear that the basic tenet of his letter, particularly his unjustified suspecting the LC of Serbia of dogmatism and Stalinism, called in question the position of Bogdan Bogdanovic himself as a member of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia elected in Belgrade.

Bogdan Bogdanovic, as a member of the LC and prominent artist and professor, as a man who has held top posts in the city, must in the future explanation of his views consider that he does not have the support of the large majority of the Belgrade communists. This was pointed out in the statement issued at the 29th session of the Presidium of the City Central Committee.

We also have information about the session of the Presidium of the LC of the Belgrade University Committee published in tomorrow's edition of *Politika*. At the session an initiative was started to relieve Vasa Milincevic of his membership in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. The reason was said to be partly Milincevic's speech at the eighth session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, in which he spoke about Belgrade University. His assertions that an aggressive minority, which is obeyed by all, is operating at the university were found to be unacceptable. The session also discussed Dr Ivan Stojanovic. It was agreed that Stojanivic be given time until 27 November to think about submitting his resignation from his post as member of the LCY Central Committee.

Officials Say Agrokomerc Should Close Plants

LD202049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Agrokomerc must go into liquidation. The recovery program is too heavy an undertaking for the resources of the banks and the economy because a sum of about 600 billion dinars is involved.

So said Bozo Martinovic, chairman of the board of the Associate Banks of Sarajevo, and Mitar Basovic, member of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly at news conference in Sarajevo today. In their view, the current Agrokomerc management should, by

24 November, when there is a meeting with creditors, draw up several options for future business activity, but providing for the majority of production plants to go into liquidation.

Dolasevic Speaks on Kosovo Differentiation

AU240909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 87 p 3

[C. Curuvija and R. Bajraktarevic report on press conference given to foreign journalists by Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, in Pristina on 29 October]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Oct—Most of the questions posed today by correspondents of the foreign media in Yugoslavia to Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, related to the despatch of the militia unit of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs to Kosovo and to differentiation among the Kosovo leadership. [passage omitted]

In recent days many different names including my own [Dolasevic] have been mentioned by various citizens. We agree with the demands, which contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. However, we do not and cannot ever reconcile ourselves to irredentism and Serbian nationalism. A number of cadres have been the target of criticism on those grounds. Dolasevic said that regardless of these unfounded attacks we will discuss the responsibilities of all the cadres who were or are still holding certain posts.

The question was also posed as to whether such severe reservations mentioned in connection with the responsibility of former persons— responsibility for counterrevolutionary acts—mean that some of them will be investigated for possible criminal responsibility. Because, as the question stated, counterrevolution means nothing other than overthrowing the established order of the land, and expulsion from the LC cannot be accepted as an adequate measure by anybody, especially the public.

As far as we know they did not engage in counterrevolutionary activity. You had the opportunity to hear at the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee meetings that they bear a part of the responsibility for the policies that were pursued, but which, because of opportunism, inertia, and lack of responsibility, permitted the outbreak of counterrevolutionary activity. Isolated demands (by citizens veterans) already exist in pursuing the question of the criminal responsibility of some former leaders. Dolasevic said that we will all carefully examine and assess this, and if we discover some elements of criminal activity, we will institute criminal proceedings.

One of the reporters' questions was related to the well-known statement of Fadilj Hodza in front of reserve military officers in Prizren and the womens' protests, which followed in connection with this statement.

Fadilj Hodza is responsible for this statement. But I must say that those people, who were present when it was uttered, are also partly responsible for the consequences of this statement. The women rightly reacted. However, expressing this revulsion in such a way under these circumstances poses an additional danger for the further exacerbation of the situation. The reaction in Pristina and Kosovo Polje was the most excessive. But, in addition to the dignified behavior of the majority of the participants in these protests there were also incidents unacceptable to our system and to basic standards of human behavior. Fadilj Hodza was directly insulted outside his house. This is not right. Besides, worse was that children were not allowed to go to school.

Regarding the question of which of the privileges that Fadilj Hodza has previously enjoyed have been taken away, Dolasevic said that the recent communique related only to the removal of privileges that were due to him as a recent member of the SFRY Presidency, and not as a member of the Council of the Federation.